CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 263 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920		
6ht Nov	Syria	6,633
13th ,,	Kashmir	8,841
20th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,430
27th ,,	Dongola	8,056
29th ,,	Merkara	8,235
4th Dec.	Sarkunda	16,118
11th ,,	Malwa	10,883
18th ,,	Kalyan	8,987
25th ,,	Arantua	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	China	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
15th Nov..	Dunera ..	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st Nov. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a.m.
3rd ,, ..	Bamora ..	Karachi and P. Gulf ports
4th ,, ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder
5th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
7th ,, ..	Barala ..	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokiwa Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	4th Nov.	14th Nov
*Sasaki Maru	M. Tomita.	5646	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Hashi Maru	Kubo	3195	30th Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru — I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	17th Nov.
Burma Maru — I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kosado Maru —	23nd Nov.	27th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.

15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

FARES :—

First Special.. ..	Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)	
First Class "A".. ..	Rs. 750
First Class "B".. ..	,, 700
Second Class	,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.

All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.

The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.

There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mesul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,463

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. B. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Capital Subscribed.	Yen. 60,000,000.
Capital Pad-up	Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.
32, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tori-ai-bache
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yawata
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 880.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe Londen, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transact.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 803,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital;	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 9,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

S. L. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,50,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,63,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the sum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

R. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,05,017-8-0
Reserve Fund	15,00,658 4 0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Montgomery	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without discrimation of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta. NATIONAL INDIAN MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED THE INDIA 1906.
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on an entry or your heirs if death occurs earlier!
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas, Branch Secretary.
LIFE OFFICE BUILDINGS, 32, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 17, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Straits Settlements
Colombo	Manila	Sydney
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Wuchu
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,0[illegible],000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,50,12,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,50,12,[illegible]/-
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/-

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Munjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India, Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,60,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Rankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds owned	81,00,000
Surplus about	1,50,000
Claims paid about	80,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soojee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Meolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout Bombay Presidency—salary and commission against guaranteed business. Apply to

DALAL AND CO.
Secretaries,
65 APOLLO STREET

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charny Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 1[illegible]

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

From 5th NOVEMBER

of Toys, Dolls, Perambulators, Leather Goods, Plated Wares, Cutlery, Jewellry, Silver Ware, Fance Goods, Presentation Articles, etc.,

25 % REDUCTION

All round.

Owner closing business in few weeks' time.

Splendid opportunity for the trade and the general public.

THE

ENGLISH TRADING CO.,

315, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. PHILLIPS & CO,

BOMBAY.

TEMBAVATI COTTON ROPES MFG. CO.

BEATS

Tele: ENGI ROPE

Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.

All Similar Concerns IN Efficiency Price AND Quality Beware of Imitations *Registered* TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK

Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Roam and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from :—

T. R. Thanawala & Bros.,

7, Henshaw Building, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Just a Moment Please!

Do You Know Our Price

OR

Valet Auto-Strop Razor?

LEATHER CASE.

OUR PRICE

Rs. 7-8 only.

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE

SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE PROGRESSIVE HOUSE.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is above the average over the division.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner and is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is above the average in west Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average in Cutch, Gujarat and Central India West. The information is incomplete from Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear and at most stations the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight excess over the division, night temperature is below the average at Poona, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has diminished in the south of the Peninsula and has been local in south Malabar and southeast Madras. Colombo reports moderate sea and a fall of 1.16in of rain.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st November 1920.

The storm in the Bay is probably moving in a northeasterly direction and its centre is roughly three hundred miles west of Bassein. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and southeast Madras, and local in Lower Burma, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occured in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon one inch; Diamond Island four; Mercara two; Madura Salem one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 2nd NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum. Day. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Diff. from Avge.
PUNJAB GULF—						
Bombay	..	..	..			
Do.	87	70.9	71		0.21	—7.02
Jask	90	77.9	52		0	—0.84
Muskat	—	—	—		—	—
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96	70.5	62		2.20	—2.56
Rawalpindi	90	54.0	40		12.51	—2.79
Lahore	95	59.6	62		7.22	—7.01
Hissar	..	..	..		..	..
Ambala	92	66.2	..		13.22	—11.60
Delhi	90	62.6	62		20.82	—5.43
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96	66.2	38		20.01	—3.16
Malapuri	95	63.2	58		20.11	—3.99
Jhansi	94	62.2	57		19.00	—14.68
Cawnpore	94	61.7	57		20.06	—13.82
Allahabad	96	60.5	58		23.19	—9.99
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97	64.0	41		1.46	—0.77
Karachi	88	72.1	82		0.56	—0.84
Ajmer	96	62.0	46		20.46	+2.80
Jaipur	96	64.4	25		22.45	+7.08
Kotah	97	67.0	33		21.16	—2.42
Mount Abu	82	54.6	37		25.44	—22.81
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89	68.1	76		10.40	—8.84
Dwarka	87	71.2	77		10.66	—3.00
Veraval	92	70.3	35		19.26	+1.61
Rajkot	97	68.0	20		19.10	—2.28
Bhavnagar Pass	97	64.0	20		20.44	—2.7
Surat	97	67.1	26		27.14	—12.26
Ahmedabad	100	68.9	32		19.16	—4.67
Deesa	102	66.2	26		13.69	—8.15
Baroach	98	68.2	19		27.66	+0.84
Broach	90	69.1	45		24.60	+3.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97	67.8	54		20.76	—20.67
Saugor	92	62.6	26		24.40	—7.4
Khamgaon	91	65.4	47		20.75	—14.01
Khandwa	95	65.4	40		22.81	—4.56
Akola	97	64.6	23		19.47	—18.50
Amraoti	98	66.1	42		18.70	—16.56
Nagpur	91	62.1	41		27.84	—11.46
Chanda	92	66.2	52		30.82	—20.19
Saipur	87	64.8	49		28.96	—13.1
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90	75.9	68		22.73	—33.18
Ratnagiri	97	77.7	60		55.57	—42.57
Marmugoa	89	77.9	66		74.75	—16.28
Karwar	92	76.2	91	0.55	80.01	—34.77
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	58.0	32		9.20	—11.8
Ahmednagar	91	62.1	23		9.53	—10.1
Poona	89	55.9	53		23.84	—0.51
Sholapur	91	69.6	56		15.57	—13.84
Bijapur	87	71.6	76	0.05	16.99	—3.85
Belgaum	85	57.7	60		30.64	—4.91
Aurangabad	92	64.2	21		7.86	—17.32
Hyderabad(Deccan)	92	64.8	22		23.67	—14.1
Kurnool	94	71.2	81	0.01	16.97	—11.56
MALABAR & CARNATIC—						
Mangalore	88	72.7	84	0.87	112.27	—8.36
Calicut	85	75.1	91	0.12	124.22	+16.54
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombo	86	74.9	94	1.02	86.71	+4.65
MADRAS & MYSORE—						
MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	73.2	86	1.15	21.23	—8.65
Bellary	95	67.0	79	0.08	15.53	+0.47
Cuddapha	93	75.8	86	1.37	23.01	—0.61
Madras	88	75.6	95	0.15	26.40	—0.37
Bangalore	77	66.6	99	0.34	19.23	—8.13
Coimbatore	87	71.3	98	—	7.0	—5.17
Trichinopoly	90	72.4	92	0.84	19.28	+1.1
Negapat	87	74.1	86	0.37	16.64	—4.88

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd Nov. 1920 was 30·075 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·13 inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Bombay 1st November 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.617 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.9 degrs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 ,,
Dew Point	70.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	115 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is as Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	3	m 4 19	27 6	3	m 11 11	17 2
		e 4 40a	28 0		10 40a	18 0
Thu.	4	m 5	28 10	4	0 37a	18 6
		e 5 20a	29 0			
Fri.	5	m 0 1	28 7	5	0 49a	18 6
		11 56	27 10			
Sat.	6	m 7 28	26 5	6	m 1 31	18 3
		e 8 57a	26 5		2 20a	17 1
Sun.	7	m 8 39	26 8	7	m 2 34	18 3
		e 9 32a	27 4		3 2a	16 5
Mon.	8	m 9 16	26 10	8	m 3 22	18 6
		e 10 10a	28 1		3 51a	15 11
Tues.	9	m 9 51	28 9	9	m 4 41	19 4
		e 10 47a	29 4		4 20a	17 4

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LIGHTING of the Street Gas Lamps by Municipal Agency was begun yesterday. A good many of the lamps have been damaged by the strikers and others and it will be some time before the staff is adequately trained to clean and repair the lamps properly. In the meanwhile I would invite all citizens who are in possession of means of lighting lamps on the exterior of their premises to keep such lamps burning during the dark hours of a night in order to promote the convenience of the public and to facilitate the preservation of law and order. Many shopkeepers, hotel-keepers and Cinematograph proprietors, etc., as well as private citizens are already doing this and thereby earning the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1920. 5958

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DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Radhanpur, 27th October, 1920. 5958

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NOTICE

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ON MONDAY, the 1st November the SANDHURST ROAD BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED to the ground floor of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapol Nivas, at the junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads, opposite the Servants of India Society's Home.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th October 1920. 5864

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.
SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.
TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.
Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India). 5461

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5850

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from a Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East:
S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned:

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay. 1992

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., will be CLOSED and Shares will be accepted for transfer from MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5998

NOTICE.

THE following subordinates are required, experienced in Railway Construction Works. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 15-11-1920. Employment is temporary and subject to termination on a month's notice from either side:—
(1) One Supervisor on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(2) Three Overseers on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(3) One Draftsman on Rs. 100 per month capable to make out estimates and completion drawings, for finished works.
None need apply unless they had considerable experience in Railway Construction Works and unless prepared to stay at least for six months.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar, 30th October, 1920. 5999

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

PROCEEDING of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m.
(Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.)
The Notice convening the meeting having been read—
It was proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Firth and carried by the requisite majority:
That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New shares of Rs. 10 each.
Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Saha and carried by the requisite majority:—
That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—
(a) The shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the shares of the Company already issued excepting only that such shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June, 1920.
(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such condition as the Directors may think proper.
(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.
Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. B. C. Bhattacharyya through his Attorney, Mr. F. Stratton, and carried by the requisite majority:—
The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.
With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman. 5798

WANTED.

MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay carrying on Clearing Agency Business are invited to take up Clearing Agency Work to clear English Material arriving from England for Jamnagar Railway and Jamnagar-Dwarka Extension now under construction.
Particulars of works to be carried out:—
(1) To receive English Material from Home Steamers.
(2) To pay Customs and other charges on behalf of the Railway.
(3) To load the consignments in trucks and despatch to Jamnagar.
Firms willing to take over this work are invited to send in their terms in a sealed cover to the undersigned before 20th November, 1920. The covers should be superscribed "Terms and conditions for clearing agency for Jamnagar Railway."

R. PESTONJI,
for Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Manager's Office,
Jamnagar, 26th October, 1920. 5902

NOTICE.

REFORMS, ELECTIONS.

ELECTORS and CANDIDATES should note that it is finally decided that the Bombay Legislative Council Elections will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1920, from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. as under:

NON-MAHOMEDANS: CITY.

(a) South: A and O Wards—In the Drill Hall beside the Bombay Municipality Offices.
(b) South: D Ward—In the Elphinstone High School. Both (a) and (b) are in Cruickshank Road opposite the Esplanade Maidan.
(c) North: B, E, F and G Wards—In the Victoria Garden Museum, Byculla.

Mahomedans: Town Hall in Fort.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 25th October, 1920. 5882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLOTS ON LEASE.

LARGE and small pieces of land at Kurla, belonging to the Estate of the Late Sir A. H. Wadia are to be given on lease for residential and industrial purposes. For particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJI SRAIARJI KARANJIA, Manager, Kurla Estate, Kurla. 5935

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WANTED.—A GENERAL INSTRUCTOR and GUIDE in Sloyd for the Bombay Municipal Schools. Persons having some special knowledge, training and experience need alone apply. Applicaions should reach the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1920, stating name, age sex, nationality and caste or creed with copies of testimonials, and the minimum terms required as regards salary, etc.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Commitee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 5974

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a breach of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

I. C. BOYD,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5995

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Divali), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

B. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5996

NOTICE.

WANTED—A temporary PART-TIME PROFESSOR in Mercantile Law in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, for one year from the middle of November, 1920. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Applicants should apply to the PRINCIPAL, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, by the 15th of November, 1920, giving particulars regarding their qualifications, age, caste, teaching experience, etc. Copies of certificates should accompany applications. 5994

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Tata Construction Company, Ltd., held on the 7th September, 1920, it was resolved that the first call of Rs. 20 per share on the ordinary shares of the Company be payable at the Company's Registered Office, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 30th November, 1920. In the event of failure to pay by the day appointed, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board,
P. F. KANGA,
Secretary. 6009

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of any satisfactory arrangement owing to Postal strike, the shareholders of the above Company are requested to take their Call Receipts for First Call Money paid by them, from the Company's Registered Office either personally or through their duly authorized representatives.

LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.,
Agents. 6008

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rupees Forty only per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ended 30th June, 1920, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Morarbhai Buildings, No. 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of November, 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on weekdays and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 20th October, 1930. Dividend Warrants will be handed over to the Shareholders on presentation of the Share Certificates.

For the convenience of Ahmedabad Shareholders the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them at the Registered Office of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad, on production of Share Certificates.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1920. 5979

NOTICE.

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

BEFORE voting for any candidate, the voter has assured in the published regulations to assign the foil side of his voting paper before a gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer, Mamlatdars, Sub Judges, Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, Assistant and Additional Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, Judges and Presidency Magistrates are such gazetted officers.

Electoral Office,
Old Customs House, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1920.
(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay. 6013

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Nos. 7, 9, 11, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T) for the purpose mentioned in the Notice posted to the Members All the Members are requested to be present.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5972

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAMIDAH BIBIJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pesion and tax tenure now redeemed from the payment of the tax with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kopa Lane, Chandanwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3844 New No. 2765, Old Survey No. 69, New Survey No. 9215, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jerbai, widow of Sorabji Ratanji Sarkal, on or towards the West by the said Kopa Lane, on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and the property of Salebhoy Karimbhoy Barodewalla, and on or towards the South by the property of Fulekbabai Haji Meosa and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3237 Street No. 7.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1920.

R. B. MAZAGONWALLA,
For Messrs. Goondersdas & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 5993

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED MIYA HAJI MIYA KHANDWANI, BADA MIYA HAJI MIYA AHMED KHANDWANI and ABA MIYA HAJI MIYA AHMED KHANDWANI, all of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.
All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, maintenance, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Pasandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Nagdevi Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2878 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 227 and Street Nos. 105-110 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of the Purchased and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Afzal Mohamed Husein and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th October, 1920. 5892

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of BAI LILA, widow of Thaker Bavanee Meghji, late of Navanagar, a Native State in the Bombay Presidency, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

KARSONDAS GOKALDAS MUNIM, Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRAIGSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the eleventh day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of October, 1920.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANILAL HIRJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Zaoba's Oart at Thakordwar Road, without the Fort of bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 441 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 280, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Virbaiji Mistry and partly by Zaoba's passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Virbaiji Mistry and partly by the property of Bhagwantrao Ramchandraji, on or towards the North by the common passage of Zaoba's Oart and on or towards the South by the property of Zaoba, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "C" Nos. 4304 (1), 4305 and 4306, and Street Nos. (1), (2), (3), and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1920.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

5992

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAYARABAI, wife of Fakir Mahomed and daughter of Haji Mulla, of Bombay Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Eleventh Street, outside the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 8& 4/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 3980, 3981, 3982. New Survey Nos. 2A/6634 and assessed by the Bombay Muncipality under F Ward No. 1915 (1) and Street Nos. 9-11-13 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of a Bohra gentleman, on the West by the property of Adamally Allibhoy, on the North by sweeper's passage and on the South by Kamatipura 11th Street.

Dated the 1st day of November, 1920.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5983

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDBHAI ESUFBHAI JARIWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of the Bombay City Improvement Trust land or ground being plot No. 99 or the Gamdevi Estate of the said trust together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at French Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by French Road, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage and bearing New Survey No. 3/7985 and assessed in the book of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2608 (1) and Street No. 6 French Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables and huts standing thereon situate, lying and being at French Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 661 (six hundred and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 725, Collectors New No. 1/3276, Old Survey No. 628 and New Survey No. 1A/7986 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property first above mentioned, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2606 (1), 2608 (3), 2608 (3a), and Street Nos. 4 6b, and 6B 6BB, French Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at French Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 935 (nine hundred and thirty-five) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 725, Collectors New Nos. 3275, Old Survey No. 628 and New Survey No. 3/7985 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the French Road, on or towards the North by the property of Challabhoy Haridas and, on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Murary and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2607 and 2608 (2) and Street Nos. 5 and 6A French Road.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th October, 1920.

5990

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MIA MAHOMED AFZAL MAHOMED HUSSEIN NARMAWALLA, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned. All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure, situate at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2078 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 226, Street No. 102-104, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Khandwani constructed to be purchased by the purchasers, on or towards the South by the Junjikar Street, on or towards the West by the property of Alibhai Hasanali and on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th October, 1920.

5981

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on 30th October, 1920, of the undermentioned property under the instructions of Mr. BERAMJI F. BHARUCHA, the Mortgagee of the said property, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor, Mr. MUNSHI MAHOMED YUSUFKHAN, our client was the highest bidder and the purchaser of the said property. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground, together with the common building standing thereon, as well as on the piece of land described in the Second Schedule hereto, situate, lying and being at 13th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4/799 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4528 and New No. 10995, Old Survey No. 4066 and New Survey No. 6562, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property secondly described under E Ward No. 2090 and Street Nos. 138, 140, 142 and 144.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, together with the common building standing thereon and on the piece of land first above-described, situate at Kamatipura 13th Lane, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 5/9th square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 50, New No. 16058 and New Survey No. 2/6562, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property firstly described under E Ward No. 2090 and Street Nos. 138, 140, 142 and 144, and both which premises firstly and secondly described are bounded on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said 13th Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the house of Seewoo Dharmaji and on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, and both which premises are delineated together as one plot on the plan thereof hereto annexed and are thereon surrounded by a red-coloured boundary line.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1920.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5997

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S ACCESSORIES OF MOTOR CAR AND INSTRUMENTS, a motor car of Chivrolette makers, dianama punching machines, lubricating oils, Anvil Jack's Pump, etc.

TO-DAY AFTERNOON.

Under instructions from KENNETH MAC. I. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, Mr. Anthony C. Dunbar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Connaught Street, near Parsee Agiari, next to Victoria Gardens, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following stock of motor accessories:—

A lot of motor accessories of every kind, die-machine, a lot of nuts, bolts, 9 casks Mobile oil, primus, burner with tank, broken pieces of motor car chain, wheel extractor, Anvil, dianama, punching machines, grinding stones, aromatic pump, Jack's hand and foot pumps, motor cycle engine, a broken motor car of Chivrolette makers, lubricating oil, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very rich and valuable and artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, Chesterfield drawing room suite, very rich carved ivory inlaid folding hall screen, dining and bed-room furnitures, electro-plated wares, silverwares, crockery, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Mrs. M. Miller, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 7th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Silloo Villa", Circus Avenue, Byculla Club, the following furnitures consisting of Chesterfield drawing room suite, silver cabinets, very rich artistically carved ivory inlaid wall-nut folding hall screen, brass wares, electro-plated wares, silverwares, dining table and chairs, dinner service, glasswares, cutleries, single and double beds, children beds, mirror-door almyrahs, lady's writing tables, revolving chair, rich carpets and durries, curtains with brass rods, blackwood teapoys, brass sliding hall lamp, tiger skins, baba chairs, baba garees, kodak make camera with leather case, vases, artistic pictures, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Property will be on show for last four days and catalogues will be issued.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Noverber, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dean Lane, Fort, opposite to Rodgers and Co., a large and valuable collection of very rich plain and coloured marble figures, plain and coloured marble pillars, solid marble vases and pillars, marble ink stands, fitted with electric lights, Italian large size coloured figures with padestals, very rich electric 1 2 and 3 light lamps, bronze large and small size figures fitted with electric lights, electric chandeliers, life-size solid marble figures, large and small fountains, table ornaments, rich velvet piled carpets, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the statues are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 3rd ins. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction, at No. 1 Shed warehouse Prince's Dock, by order of the office concerned and on account and risks of Messrs. G. A. Kalelkar and Co., of 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

EX S. S. "FREINFELS."

63 Iron drums Bleaching powder United Alkali packing about 1 cwt. weighing about 3½ tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of Occupancy of 2 Shops at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 4th November next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Null Bazar, the right of occupancy of a shops out of the 8 newly constructed shops.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,275 SERVICEABLE RICE BAGS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, Fort by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller of Contracts.

1,800 serviceable rice S. and T. C. gunny bags one maund capacity.

4,475 serviceable rice S. and T. C. and other marks gunny bags 50 lbs. capacity.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED WIRE ROPES.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, order of Messrs. Nursing Sahay Mundun Gopal of Calcutta, and on account and risk of Messrs. E. A. Mamoowalla of Calcutta.

7 coils galvanized crucible steel flexible wire ropes from 2¼ to 4¼ inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table and chairs, glass and crockeryware spoons and forks, cupboards, writing tables, chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, iron and single double bedsteads, towel horses, music cabinet, reclining sofas, easy chairs, jars, harmonium, etc., etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay arab horse, aged quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Sayad Mahomed Kazrani,

vs.

Hajee Bibi Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th November, next at 2 p.m. (S.T. sel by Public Auction at Mr. Khan's Bungalow, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome made to order, teakwood, blackwood and mahoganized furniture, by Wimbridge, extra large size telescopic dining table in 13 pieces, with leather cover by Evans, Fraser, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, large and small, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, large Brussels carpet, Persian carpet rugs, fancy tiled top teapoys, palm stands, drawing room silk lined suite, Chesterveld silk lined sofas, easy chairs and rocking chairs, artistic made large and small cabinets, rich Chinese, porcelain and Doulton vases, solid silverware, fancy mahoganized Louis XV pattern painted glass, folding screens, Queen Ann pattern glass door silver show case, very rich corner mirror back cabinets, fancy artistic made wall Gerondoles, large pier glasses, ebonized and Rose wood sottage piano, by Knake and Rose, mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine iron cradles, cloth and gown presses dress, and wash-hand tables, rich engravings, and oil paintings, electric hall, table and wall lamps, electric ceiling fans, very rich marble figures with pillars, bronze figures with electric lights, ice chest, Singapore cane furniture, wall clocks, garden pots, one grand father's clock, terracota figures, fancy painted glass partitions, marble stools, verandah benches, automatic and canvas purdahs, copper water boilers, etc., etc.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

One 20 H.-P. "Maxwel" Landaulette in very good order.

One 16 H.-P. "Fiat," Landaulette in very good order.

Catalogues will b epublished and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHAUPATI WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kaplani,

vs.

Hajee Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 13th Novemzer 1920 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties.

All these two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2299.42 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Daruwallla and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be leased to Khazizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni which said piece of land is known as plots Nos. 8 and 9 on the Dadyseth Charity estate at Chowpati and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (11 Street Nos. 369-391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Oosman Haji Esmail and Mahomed Haji Haroon Khandwani, Executors appointed under the Will of Abdulla Hoosein deceased, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder Written will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2996 and in the boks of the Collector of Municipal Assesment under B Ward Nos. 2587-2588 and Street Nos. 161-163-165 and 167, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweepers Passage, on or towards the west by Kambekar Street, on or towards the North by the Property of Haji Haroon Tyeb and on or towards the South by the Property of Haji Esmail Haji Allana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby, Road, Fort, Bombay. Or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY the 26th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (ST.,) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and black wood also open carved furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, old china ware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters rich carpets, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, electric, table hall and ceiling fans and lamps, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables glass door book cases, one English iron safe on stand single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, silk embroidered Chinese screen, hat stands, meat safes ice box aluminium utensils etc. etc., The property of J. L. Ainsworth, Esyr.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Usman Haji Esmail and Mahomed Haji Haroon Kadwani, Executors appointed under the Will of Abdulla Hussein deceased, the property more particularly described firstly and secondly in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold in two lots by public auction on Saturday, the 20th day of November 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 3261—326 Street Nos. 2-6 all which premises are situate and on the North side of Old Nagpada Street at Bombayin the Registration District of Bombay an dare bounded on or towards the East by the propert of Shaikh Emam Kulaguir, on or towards the West partly by the proerty of Hassam Hamin partly by the property of Meeya Fateh Mahomed bin Kalaykhan partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Abba Fesa, on or towards the North by the said sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the said Old Nagpada Street or New Bengalpoora Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate at New Bengalpoora Street containing by admeasuremen 494 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3096, 1/3096, 3097, and 1/3097 together with all the buildings standing thereon and assessed formerly under B Ward No. 3263 (E), 3263 (2) and 3264 Street Nos. 1-6-12.16.18 and now under Ward Nos. 3263-3264 and Street Nos. 12 and 14.18 in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the City Improvement Trust on or towards the West by a common passage and partly by the property of Memon Abdulla Hoosein, on or towards the South by the New Bangalpoora Street and on or towards the East by the property of the City Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Somerset Cottage," Warden Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished house hold furniture by John Roberts and Co. Bran new very handsome Kashmir walnut wood, suite consisting of side board, side table dumbwaiter arm dining room chairs all highly and artistically carved, two sets of Kashmir carved stand with carved wooden trays, some plateware crockery and ware, engravings and pictures, and a collection of choice ferns plants, etc. etc., the property of James P. Chrystal, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 3rd November, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

THIS DAY WENDESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneer's will sell by Public Auction at DeLisle Road in the lane near Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mill and Diamond Spinning and weaving mill by order of the Concerned.

All the machinery pertaining to a going concern of casting, and brass moulding and polishing workshop.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Noverber, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Galee, near the well by order of the Kasturchand Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, the following goods:—

12 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets No. 911, 46 by 76 by 1½ lbs., each bale containing 200 pieces.

25 bales Raised White Cotton Blankets No. 1111, 46 by 76 by 1½ lbs., each bale containing 200 pieces.

AUCTION SALE of 19 bales C. P. goods, 18 bundles Iron Nails, 1 case Glassware, 2 cases Lanterns, 7 cases C. P. goods, 3 bundles Pots, 2 crates Iron Safe, 21 bundles C. P. goods, 2 cases Tea, 1 jotta Sundries, 4 bundles Copper Sheets, 12 cases Printing Paper, Sundries, 1 barrel, 2 bales Twist, 36 bundles Wire, 1 bale Gunny, 1 case Cigarette Paper, 1 bag Dhall, 16 bags Sugar, 41 bags Rice, 28 bags Wheat, 28 bags Flour, 162 bags Barley.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, the B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Dock, Shed Nos. 3 and 4, on account of the concerned the abovementioned damaged cargo, ex. S. S. "Pentakota" Voy. 282, arrived per S. S. "Warla."

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Files, Saws, Surface Plates, Steel Joilts, asbestos sheets and packings, spanners, screen angles, punches, bullock and horse blankets, tent parts such as ropes and wall bags, mushroom anchors, sinkers, 15 tons hoist crypto gear, 5 ton sinkers, centrifugal pump, tee hings, a lot of pipe fittings of various sizes C. I. and W. I.

On account and risk of Messrs. The Solem Hardware mart:—

150 R. S. Joints 15 x 12 x 6.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. Gammon.

A lot of steel wire scrape

On account and at the risk of T. Yakub (c/o Jafferbhoy Datoo).

A lot of battened lors battened window shutters, glazed winuows glazed window frames and windows frames.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the beilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14261, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Oart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Oart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Visbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADON THEATRES LTD. ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY
THREE DISTINCT PROGRAMMES.
R. B. SALISBURY
with his
ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION
of
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"
Opening with an entirely New Programme to Bombay including the sparkling fantasy.
HERROTLAND.
Booking at Rose & Co upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the theatre
NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 6·3 p.m.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Two Thundering Vitagraph Serial
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
You must see two concluding Chapters of this wonder Serial
and
"THE SCARLET RUNNER"
"THE LOST GIRL"
Commencing Next Week Nov 6th
At the numerous request of our patrons we have the pleasure to announe an entirely New Copy of this magnificent production of the Famous Novel
"QUO VADIS?"
The height of the Screen Artistry. The Film that has broken all records.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE GIRL IN THE WEB"
A Girl, a private secretary, is accused of stealing the family jewels; of stealing another woman's husband; of stealing the baby girl of the other woman.
COMMENCING NEXT WEEK 6th Nov.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE ADVENTURER"
If this Two Reeler does not make you laugh, nothing will.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commg. Sat. November, 6th 6-30
Twice Nightly 9-45
WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF
Mr. Richard Rowe
and Company.
In the most sensational novel and entertaining show ever seen
KEILDERSON
Ventriloquist and Impersonator
MYSTIC MORA
In her bewildering and unique seance
SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS
Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening
KOKO
The Dainty Queen of Magic
Dr. Rowe in a new Act
NOW GAMBLERS WIN
All the secrets of cheating revealed
THE MEDERN DELILAH
Mora while in a cataliptic sensation
20 times her own weight
POPULAR PRICES BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. 42 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 65
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

LOUISE GLAUM

The Winsome Charmeuse of the Screen in a thundering 7-reel Drama of the East.

"SAHARA"

You romp in the sandstorms of the Great African Desert; you encamp in Egyptian canvas tents; you live with nomadic Arabs; you breathe the glorious Sunny atmosphere of Cairo and El Shahabar! And THERE you encounter—a "Butterfly" of the Parisian Opera!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the proud privilege of offering to their Patrons a Photoplay of Subtime Grandeur, tense Interest and appealing Pathos.

"Sahara"

(7 Reels 7,000 feet.)

The Story of the "Butterfly of the Desert of Sandstorms"—the Picturization of the depths of a Woman's soul.

A Picture that will dazzle you—fascinate you.

Here you will find the searching sandy plains of Egypt, the bearded Arab tribes the Horrors of the Land of Mystery, Eastern Pomp and Glory of the days of Haroon-al-Rashid.

"Sahara"

The Story of a celebrated Opera Dancer, who is compelled to "waste her sweetness on the desert air"—and who getting tired of tents and camels and preying Arabs, eventually falls into the, golden net where her wings get clipped!

The Soul-Stirring Drama of Frailty—Frivolity—Fidelity—Faith!

A beautiful Picture that tells you of the depths of a Woman's Soul!—Come and measure them yourself!

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA,

(New Churney Road).

TIMELY INTIMATION TO ALL CONCERNED!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have

Something in store for you—Something Unique, unapproached, Unparaled

FOR NEXT WEEK DIVALI WEEK!

At the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Brace yourself up for a thundering Picture!

And a Bicycle entirely gratis—in addition!!

Wext Week being a festive New years week, Messrs K. D. and Brothers, in order to co-memorate the First Divali at the **Globe**; under their own cotrol, have decided to offer to their Patrons of this palatial Cinema-Mahal, a huge, glorious Million—Dollar super-Production, that will set Bombay a-talking! And they will give away a brand new Bicycle **as a Prize**!! Think of that!!

Look out for futher announcemcnts.

Keep a sharp eye on these columns, for something choice and select is coming at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

K. D. & Brothers

The Mighty, Fearless, Favourite of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Babies!

The Modern Hercules.

The Idol of the Millions

ELMO LINCOLN

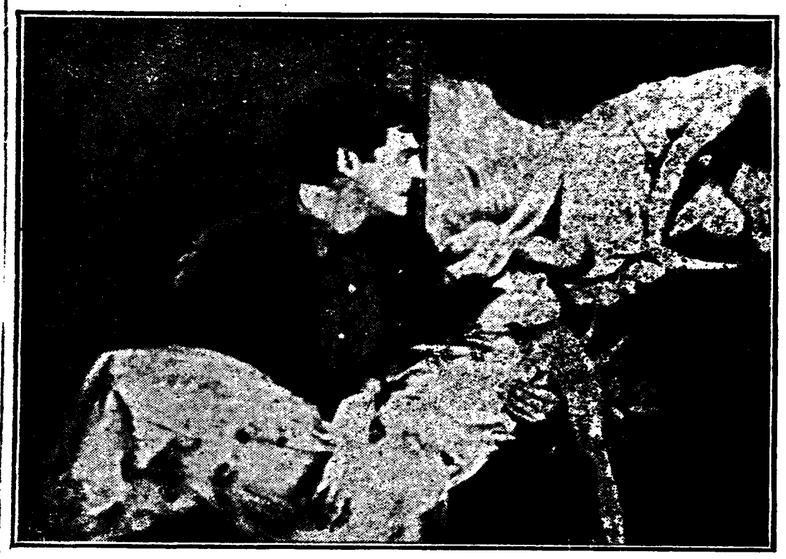
in a thrilling, heart-piercing Drama

THE

INNER VOICE

(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

A Story of Love, Villany and Revenge!



He is the Saviour of the Week. He is the Terror of the Wicked! He wishes to play square—but is thwarted by persons who miscalculate the strength of this Big Man's Body, Mind and Heart!

A Mighty Story of A Mighty Man!

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily **5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.** (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

FRANK KEENAN

American greatest character actor in one of his greatest character Impersonations.

THE SILVER GIRL

in 5 reels.

A clean cut story of the west. The Hell Rim Basin of Navada-where men Delve deep into the bosom of mother earth Extracting her greatest Treasures.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Latest news of the world in picture

FRESH PAINT

A Pollard Comic

Comming our DEVALI Programme Commencing 6th Nov.

BEGGAR PRINCE

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

Matinee on Sat. and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT WEEK

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS WILL PRESENT

The Photoplay With An Amazing Soul

MAYFLOWER PHOTOPLAY CORPORATION Presents

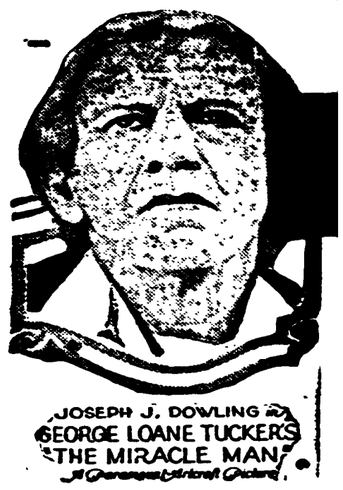
George Loane Tucker's

PRODUCTION

'The Miracle Man'

From the play by GEORGE M. COHAN based on the story by FRANK L. PACKARD

A ROMANCE of underworld rogues who sought "easy pickings" and found them. But when the arch crook and the girl with the painted face also found a wondrous thing they had never known before——Do you know what love is?



COMMENCING

SATURDAY NEXT

A PHOTOPLAY with an amazing soul! All that is fine, all that is sorrowful, all that allures in the act of living—pictured in vivid scenes that thrill, startle or inspire. One screen entertainment you'll never forget. Come, live a life in an hour!

West-end Cinema,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

FEMALES WILL ACT THE PART OF MALES AND FEMALES

Manohar Stri Sangit Mandali.

Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, WEDNESDAY the 3rd November 1920 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SANGIT

SAUKHYA SOPAN.

Tickets and plan at Kandewadi Kachhi Mahajanwadi and in the Theatre at the time of play.

MANAGER.

The Powerful Serial,
produced by the popular Universal Film Coy, the

"MOONRIDERS"

has continued to attract the Cinema—goers of this city, week after Week.

ART ACORD and MILDRED MOORE are doing wonders in their strenuous fights against the gang of outlaws.

A 2-Reel Drama and another 2-Reel Comedy supplement the Programme.

Four Shows Daily; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Fillis Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, At Churney Road Station Overhead Bridge

To-Night! Entire New Show To-Night!!

Every item changed except The Great Tiger Act

our GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

It considered even BETTER THAN THE FIRST.

The Great Cliquett Troupe

In their novel Cowboy scene and acrobatic Feats.

LA BELLE RITTORIA

The Graceful and Daring Trapeze Artist

HAJI ALI

Egyptian magican the most marveillous magican of modern Times both Scientist and medical authorities, thoroughly astonished at his wonderful swollowing Feats.

New Jockey Acts! New Horse Acts

"DANDY GEORGE"

Thrilling Div for life from a height of 60 ft

Amusing Tricks by the Elephants!

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.

Matinees SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m. children half price to Matinees only.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Rose & Co., FORT.

NOTICE:—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Charni Road Station going via Sandhurst Bridge & Chowpatti Sea Face.

N B—Booked Boxes should be occupied earlyas possible as they cannot be kept open after 9-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF

Miss Olga Steffanovich

THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER

Miss Olga Steffanovich will give a brilliant exhibition of Classic Dance which will commence at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also a Remarkable Comedy Drama Fox production in five parts

"The Melting Millions."

SHE STEALS A MILLION knowingly and with malice aforethought, she deliberately draws his money from the bank and hides it until she deems him fit to take charge of it.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

(NO INCREASE IN PRICES.)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvous

The Cinema Majestic

Tram Terminus Girgaum.

presents

EARLE WILLIAMS

and

RUTH CLIFFORD

in

"The Black Gate"

a fascinating story full of mystery and love giving the popular stars unusual opportunities to display their abilities.

KNIGHTS and KNIGHTIES a side splitting comic | four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK

A NORDISK Super production

THE CHOSEN FOR DIVALI HOLIDAY

A Prince of Bharat

Lok. Tilak's Maraig Bust

FOR SALE

Price, Rs. 2,500.

Tilak Memorial Committees wishing to have a genuine bust or statue of him are requested to ask from Mr. Wagh photographs of the same lest they be misled. Lok. gave Mr. Wagh special sittings and on approval of the model placed an order for a marble bust with him.

Lok.'s son says the bust is better than any he saw until now. He and Mrs. Besant write "the bust is a speaking likeness of Lokamanya."

Lokamanya's plaster marble and bronze busts and statues of large and small sizes are also being executed by Mr. Wagh.

V. V. WAGH, Sculptor,

Shingne Building, Bombay 4.

ARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE

EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road.

Over French Bank.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of *Milando* Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is *Milando* Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India :—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

PALOL

Always in Stock.

Finest Dutch Cheese on Cut.

PERRY & Co.,

Chemists, Druggists & General Provision Merchants,

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Trial solicited

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 29th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales of Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	18.05
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	43.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 20.20 / Mar. 20.45 / May 20.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 18.95 / Mar. 19.76

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Oct. 29th

Months	To-day's price.
[illegible]	13.60
[illegible]	14.53
[illegible]	15.38
[illegible]	15.08
[illegible]	14.80
[illegible]	14.66
April	14.52
[illegible]	14.31
[illegible]	14.15
[illegible]	14.12
[illegible]	13.96
[illegible]	13.76

Tone :—Easy.

Manchester market —Quiet scattered Indian sales.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st:

Months	To-day's price.
[illegible]	15.52
[illegible]	15.10
[illegible]	14.90
[illegible]	14.66

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th:

Fine Bengal Good	7.50
" " Fully Good	8.56
" " Fine	9.06
Fine No. 1 Oomra Good	11.25
" " " Fully Good	12.25
" " " Fine	12.56
Broach Good M.G.	12.00
" " Fully Good	13.25
" " Fine	13.56
Broach Good	7.25
" " Fully Good	8.25
" " Fine	8.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 28th:

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	48,000
" Imports	24,000
" Sales	300,000
Actual Quickly Sales	24,000
Visible Supply	2/3
Printers Cloth	67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 28th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	22,000
" to Continent	24,000
Futures at New York Jan.	20.42
" " Mar.	19.20
" " May	20.02

Tone :—Easy.

Spot Cotton at New York	22.20
" " Orleans	21.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	19.67
" " Mar.	19.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 3/4
Demand Bills	3.45.75
Silver Commercial Bars	—
U. S. Refined Rosined	93½
Do. Foreign	89½

Bales.

Week's Exports to August	2,000
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,081,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,134,000

New York, Nov. 1st:

Futures at New York Jan.	21.13
" " Mar.	20.05
" " May	19.75

New Orleans and New York markets closed on Tuesday.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 28th:

Bank 3%	55 1/4
War Silver Spot	52 7/8
" 2 months hence	52 1/4

Closing Tone for Silver :—Small offerings. Business limited. Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bill 2 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 2 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/1
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Consols 2½%	46
Bonos Paper 3½%	61
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	54
Government Securities 3%	46½
Wx. On London at Paris Francs	54.30

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18½
Hongkong Bank	£117
National Bank	£38

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 29th:

Founding Loan 4½ 1960/90	£87½
Victory Bonds 4½	£73½
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 28th:

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	121
Argentine Value	—

SEEDS,

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Oct-Nov. Sellers	£34
Rapeseed, Brown, Oct.-Nov. Sellers	32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 41dbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£29½
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm. Held for higher prices.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£27½
Tone of Linseed :—Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov.	£32½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Value	£12½
Coria Rapeseed.—Oct.-Nov. Quoted	£36

RELIEVES INDIGESTION IN TWO MINUTES.

SIMPLE REMEDY SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS.

If you suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, pain after eating, gastritis, heartburn, or any stomach trouble due to acidity or food fermentation—and over ninety per cent. of stomach complaints are due to these causes—go to your chemist, and get a bottle of 'Bisurated' Magnesia. The next time you eat or have pain in the stomach take half a teaspoonful in a little hot water, and note how quickly all pains and discomforts cease. The reason for this is simple—it is due to the fact that 'Bisurated' Magnesia quickly neutralises the excess acid and stops fermentation, thus promoting healthy, natural digestion. Being absolutely harmless, as well as inexpensive, 'Bisurated' Magnesia should be kept on hand in every home where economy and good health are sought.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion, and is also obtainable in tablet form. Beware of substitutes. Look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every genuine package.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£96
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89½
Copper Beehive	£15½
Yellow Metals	£7
Hard Spelters	£5
Corrugated Sheets	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	50
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	52

Tone :—Very weak owing to unsettled state of worlds markets and relisations, to Indian demand which is extremely slow.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Value	1/4

Tone :—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 2.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry from Japan Shippers. About 7,000 Rs. are reported to have changed hands.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	255	210	195
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	235	220	195
M.G. Oomra No. 3	—	290	245	—
Central P. No. 1	—	300	315	—
Do. No. 2	—	330	275	—

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Nov. 1920.

Cotton	1,817 Bales
Wheat	3,661 Qrts
Linseed	4,565 "
Rapeseed	772 "
Gingelly Seed	335 "
Poppy Seed	100 "
Groundnuts	620 "
Cottonseed	1,827 "
Rice	30,646 "
Myrabolams	270 "
Cottoncake	1,233 "
Safflowerseed	7 "
Gram	529 "
Jowar	2,231 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	643 "
Bajree	1,005 "
Coal	3,282 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/1/-

Bar Silver ready Rs. 129.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7¼.
D. D. on London 1/7-9/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/8-5/8.
D. D. on Paris Frs. 422.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 178½.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165.
American Cross rate dollars 3.44.
Paris Cross rate Frs. 54.40.
London Silver spot D. 52-7/8.
London Silver forward D. 52¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 77.
5 per cent War Bonds due 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 60.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 82.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 62.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 65.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 80.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but eased off and closed dull.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2600, By. Cotton 1060, By. Dyeing 3060, Cent. India 5230, Century 1020, Colaba Land 2600, Crescent 625, Currimbhoy 1260, David 1630, Fazulbhoy 1715, Finlay 1125 xd. Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malawa 635, Kasturchand 1840, Kohinoor 6480, New Great 890, Pearls 1100, Phoenix 940, Shapurji 895, Simplex 830, Swan 1100 xd, Swadeshi 4425.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 797/8, By. Burma 660, By. Burma N. I. 207/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 17, By. Tramway 712/8, By. Steam 480, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ord. 230, Katni Defd. 1150, New India Ins. 1/8 pr, Tata Ord. 190, Tata Defd. 765, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Oil 240, Tata Bank 31, Scindia Steam 7 dis.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a Statement of the affairs of the Bombay Bank, as on 8th Oct. 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	7,66,59,012
" Deposits at Branches	79,23,366
	8,89,81,320
Other Deposits	27,88,16,490
Post Bills	14,536
Sundries	50,83,788
Rs.	38,98,96,134

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,90,15,225
Other authorised Securities	1,79,800
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,78,21,625
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	19,59,9..172
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,66,15,779
Dead Stock	15,69,515
Stamps	9,322
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	21,24,562
Sundries	6,09,254
Cash	17,31,47,656
Rs.	38,98,96,134

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. K. F. Gray has been unanimously nominated by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce as their representative on the Punjab Legislative Council.

* * * * *

Mr. Mahomad Sadullah Badsha informs the Associated Press that he has withdrawn his candidature for the Legislative Assembly, South Madras Mahomedan Constituency, in favour of the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan.

* * * * *

The total area planted with sugarcane for the province of Bengal is reported to be 219,500 acres this year against 218,600 acres and 217,900 acres reported in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year, respectively. According to the estimates of the District officers the provincial outturn works out at 90 per cent. of the normal against 88 and 89 reported, respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of the last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2.

S S Benares, Mcolin, Gothenburg.
S S Nairobi, Daniel, Marmagoa.
S S Bamora Baird Busreh.
S S Ahmedi Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Golconda, Lone, Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.—

S S Baron Elcho, Thomson, Calcutta.
S S Waroonga, Dowe, Busreh.
S S Ormara, Dugge, Australia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Cooyanna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.

S S Benares.—The steamer Benares, 3,509 tons, Captain W. Mcclin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Nairobi :—The R. E. Collin Coy.'s steamer Nairobi, 129 tons, Captain H. J. Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bamora, 1,877 tons, Captain S. K. Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 46 passengers.

S S Golconda :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Golconda, 3,203 tons, Captain S. R. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi :—The steamer Ahmedi, 1,331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 36 passengers.

S S Baron Elcho :—The W. & A. Graham Co.'s steamer Baron Elcho, 2,775 tons, Captain J. H. Thomson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Waroonga :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Waroonga 1,341 tons, Captain G. Dowe, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Ormara :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain R. G. Dagge, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Australia via Malabar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 2nd Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R. Helios	Singapore	N F	F F C & Co
E Kioto	London	6-11	J F & Co
G Oruro	N F	15-11	A I & C N Co
H Nagpur	M Coza	1-11	A I P C S N Co
M Shahbaz Mara	N F	N F	N Y Kahn
N Okara	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
O Khanzad Hazai	Cutcost	29-10	E Mercer & Co
L Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Penang	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bola	N F	6-11	M M & Co
3 Bamora	Basrah	4-11	M M & Co
4 Berala	Basrah	6-11	M M & Co
5 Golconda	Colombo	N F	M M & Co
7 Khosroo	N F	N F	T M & Co
10 Homefield	Calcutta	6-11	M M & Co
13 Loyalty	Marseilles	N F	E Mercer & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Lowlands	N F	6-11	J Finlay & Co
3 Mansehll	N F	2-11	Graham & Co
4 Garmula	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Chakdara	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Nirvana	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
7 Syria	London	3-11	M M & Co
8 Kashmir	London	1-11	M M & Co
9 Varsowa	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Ekaterinoslav	Basrah	3-11	T M & Co

Offside

N Woermanns Oonot		2-11	Graham & Co
10 Warora	Basrah	30-10	M M & Co
13 Karapara	Africa	4-11	M & Co
13 Marseilles	N F	15-11	Graham & Co
14 Trehawke	Calcutta	6-11	Graham & Co
16 Anewald	N F	N F	Graham & Co
17 La Plata	N F	N F	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I P S N Co
Erin Mart	N F	N F	K N & Co
Shahdara	N F	N F	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Karapara	N F	3010	M M & Co
Warturm	N F	N F	K N & Co

IMPORTS,

Nov. 2.

S S Kashmir from London. Agents :—Mackinnon Manckanzie & Co. :—207 cases whisky, 674 cases wine 850 cases brandy, 20 casks brandy, 180 cases beer, 5 cases soap, 78 cases cottons, 5 bales cottons, 10 cases woollens, 43 cases chocolate, 109 cases cheese, 17 cases quinine, 6 cases perfumery, 20 cases stationery, 50 bales printing paper, 18 cases printing paper, 5 bales clothing, 7 cases colour, 3 cases choloform, 110 cases gin, 50 bdles copper sheets, 13 cases medicines, 100 bdles yellow metal sheets, 1,960 casks cement, 281 bales paper, 8 cases paint, 2 cases biscuits, 9 cases cigarettes, 69 boxes bars gold, 14 cases confectionery, 55 cases liquor, 23 cases cotton embroideries, 685 cases window glass.

S S Khosron from Aden. Agents :—The Bombay & Persia S. N. Company :—5 cases specie, 4 cases cigarettes, 5 cases tobacco in tins, 114 bdles alkoli, 260 packages alkoli, 120 packages fish tins, 26 packages dry fish, 159 bags gum Arabic, 46 bags gum myrrh, 48 bdles old brass, 5 bags old brass, 16 bdles old copper.

S S Nurani from Jeddah Agents :—The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co. :—47 cases specie, 19 bdles specieis.

CHEAP STATIONARY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	8	0	0
" " 1000 "	16	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas	12	0	0
" " 16 ozs, 32 "	19	0	0
" Call Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
" 3½ "	7	0	0
" " 4 "	8	0	0
Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	1	4	0
" 12 "	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	5	8	0
Bates Numbering Machine	70	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	0	0
Diana Blue.-Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No 1 doz.	12	0	0
Box File Fulscap Size	3	0	0
Mitchell No. 9, 10, 11	1	12	0

Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking are our specialities.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers

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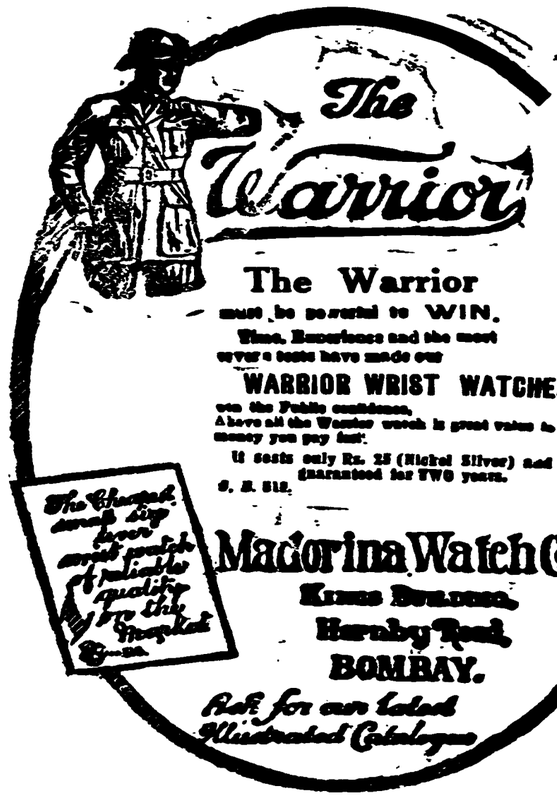
Branch Kamta Bldg. Kalbadevi Road.

Tel. No. 4564 BOMBAY



The Warrior

must be powerful to WIN.

Time, Smartness and the most expert tests have made our

WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES

win the Public confidence.

Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the money you pay for.

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

G. S. 512.

The Cheapest, most up to date, most perfect & reliable Quality in the Market

Macorina Watch Co. Ltd

Kemp Buildings,

Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

Ask for our Latest Illustrated Catalogue

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and controls FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Prices in England 1/6 and 2/-

Sole Manufacturers,

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

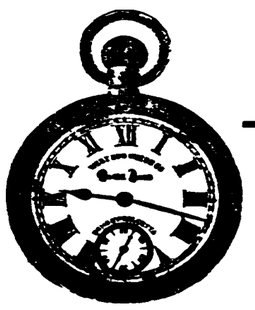
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25



ROLLED GOLD Rs. 35

THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER ..	Rs. 25
ROLLED GOLD ..	Rs. 35

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Swaraj Sabha, Bombay Branch, M. Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mrs. Annie Besant's public lecture on "Co-operation" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Second L.L.B. Exam. results to be declared at 12-30 at the University Hall.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Swarajiya Sabha, Moraraji Goculdas Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Annie Besant's public lecture on "Non cooperation" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort. 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Second L. L. B. Exm. results to be declared at 12-30 p.m. at the University Hall.

Municipal Corporation Meeting at 3-40 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

University Examination Results—First L.L.B. 12-30 p.m. B.A. (Pass) Examination 12-45 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

KIRTIKAR.—On 30th October in her 54th year, Lanibai, the widow of Mr. Bajirao Balkrishna, the eldest son of the late Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor, Bombay, and the youngest daughter of the late Rao Bahadhur Ramchandra B. Jayakar of his Majesty's Customs. Deeply mourned by her only son and daughter and a large circle of friends and relations.

"DUTY TO MOTHERLAND."

Thakur Govindsingh of Dayanada Anathalya (Agra) will deliver a lecture on "Duty to Motherland" at 5-30 p.m. to-day on the Chowpatti Sands.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

At to-day's and to-morrow's lectures by Mrs Annie Besant on "Co-Operation" and "Non-Co-Operation", the Hon. Mr. Purchottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad K.C. will preside respectively.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Sabha will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Moraji Goculdas Hall. Cavel when the Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts will be presented for adoption and the election of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers will take place.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Society, will deliver a Theosophical Address at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, when new members will be admitted. Owing to Postal Strike the usual Notice Cards are not issued. The meeting is open only for the Members of the Theosophical Society, who are requested to be present in time.

SIR P. M. MEHTA ANNIVERSARY DAY

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a Public Meeting of the Parsis will be held at the Anjuman Fire Temple Dhobitalao, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the late Sir P. M. Mehta. Lady Petit, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. H. P. Mody and Dr. S. S. Batliwala will speak and Sir Dinshaw E. Vacha will preside. The meeting is open for the Parsis and front seats will be reserved for the Ladies.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of suburban Railway Passengers' Associations was held at Kurla on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji Vasaigara. It was contended by all the representatives in attendance that the present Up Local service is most inconvenient and unsatisfactory, particularly as far as Office trains are concerned. It was resolved that proposals unanimously adopted for readjustment of certain trains should be sent to the Railway authorities for acceptance.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

It is officially announced that the total amount subscribed to the Bombay Development Loan during the flotation period which terminated on October 30th, 1920, was Rs. 9,38,91,360.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday Mr. A R. King, concluded the enquiries touching the death of a European, whose body was found floating in the sea at Colaba by Lieut O'Connell on Sunday evening.

Further evidence showed that the body was that of Chas B. Lang, an ex-soldier. He was a boarder in the house of one Mrs. J. Prettyjohn. He often said that he was depressed and tired of life. He applied for many appointment but did not succeed anywhere. The deceased used to take beer but was never under the influence of liquor.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowing in the sea into which he apparently went with the intention of committing suicide

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU PRPHANAGE

The following donations have been received in aid of the institutions.

Sheth Dungarshi Gangji, Sheth Maganlal Prabhudas, Sheth Prabhadbhai Dolatram, Sheth Manilal Vadilal, Sheth Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas, Sheth Hargovandas Chhaganlal, The Metal Merchants Co., Sheth Vithaldas Jadawji, Sheth Hiruchand Nulchand, Sheth Narandas Sopan, Sheth Bhagwandas Gangaram, Sheth Amilal Sunderji, Sheth Nyalchand Laluchand, Rs. 232-12 each for rice Khandies 2.

Sheth Shivlal Luthi, Sheth Chunilal Chhaganlal, Sheth Dharmshi Lalji, Sheth Shamal Hargovandas, Sheth Ragnakdas Khimchand, Sheth Ghelabhai Khusaldas, Sheth Shamaldas Manibal, Sheth Amritlal Jechandbhai, Sheth Dabsukhram Maganlal, Sheth Chhotalal Lalubhai, Sheth Devchand Punamchand, Sheth Vadilal Baldevdas, Rs. 116-6-9 each for rice Khandi 1 total Rs. 4,422-4-0.

COL. FILLIS' CIRCUS.

Packed tents witnessed Col. Filliss' Circus on Saturday and Sunday in matinees as well as Night performers. Those who had the pleasure of witnessing were much delighted with the new turns given. Col. Fillis introduced his new pupil "Charlie", the most intelligent pony, and the audience cheered Colonel at the close. The Cliquettes appeared in a beautiful Cowboy scene and a variety of acrobatic feats and were loudly applauded. Miss Rita West gave an exhibition of her graceful bare back riding and a number of evolutions on the trapeze. The Clowns provided mirth and merriment, and kept the audience giggling. In short, this week's programme is worth seeing.

NATIONAL MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY AT ALIGARH.

ALIGARH Oct. 30.

Mr. Mahomad Ali wires from Aligarh:—

After Friday service the inauguration ceremony of the completely independent Muslm university into which Aligarh college has now been transferred took place in the college mosque which was fully occupied long before the prayer hour. Hakim Ajmalkhan Dr. Ansari, Moulana Mohamedali, Principal, Mr. Khawaja and other leaders of the movement escorted Moulana Mohmoed Hasan Saheb of Deoband from Mr. Khawajas residence to the mosque. The Moulanas health has been very seriously impaired, his liver is enlarged and he as fever every day which has confined him to his bed for a long time. However the moment he received invitation to inaugurate the National Muslim University he declared he would go to Aligarh inspite of the hesitation of his relations and disciplles who knew the state of his health. Moreover his grand daughter was in a precarious condition before he lleft and it is not possible to say whether on his return home he will even find her alive.

On his arrival he was conveyed with difficulty into the dean's quarters adjoining the mosque and although considerable doubt has been felt whether he could join the friendly service he insisted ondoing so and at the end of it presided at the inauguration ceremony. In a short but movingly elequent speech Hakim Ajmalkhan proposed Maulana Mahomed Hasan Sahib should preside and feelingly described the heroic self sacrifices and constancy of the Moulana who had upheld in holy the cause of Islam Mecca where he had been arrested for being true to his faith and finally in his long continued exile in malta sustained great traditions of Moslems of the earliest and most glorious period of Islam. Haji Moosakhan a local trustee of the college cordially acconded the motion which was acclaimed by the whole assembly with impressive enthusiasm.

DUTY OF STUDENTS.

The address which was read on behalf of the Moulana Saheb by Maulana Shabbirahimed of Deoband is a most remrkable document which for lucidity and comprehensiveness and note of sweet reasonableness would long remain unparelled. It was originally arranged that the Maulana would retire after a few minutes, but he presided an hour and it was only on the pressing requests of his medical advisers and others euqually anxious for his health that he retired again to the Deans quarters leaving Maulana Abudlbari Saheb of Farangamahal to conduct the proceedings on his behalf. A detailed and comprehensive "Fatwa" of his in reply to a series of questions submitted by Aligarh students onbehalf of their parents as well as themselves was read and brought conviction to the hearts of even those who had any lurking doubts before. It was made ampy clear that Indian Musalmas today could and should reciprocate the sympathies of their Hindu brethern and work with them in defence of the Khilafat and in aid of justice for the Punjab and that the desire to achieve "Swaraj" was a laudible one and in no sence incompatible with the cessation of cooperation with the Government on account of its open hostility towards Khilafat and Islam. It also emphasised that in a matter of heir faith students were not only justiced in not obeying the orders of their parents and guardians if those orders were opposed to Islamic doctrines, but that it was the students' duty to appeal to the latter in a respectful manner to adopt the same course as hey had done.

A special feature of the inaugural address was an exposition of the attitude which the Moulana and his religious preceptors at Deoband had taken up with regard to western education and the Aligarh College in the past and of the terms on which religious and secular education were to be reconciled in accordance with Islamic doctrine.

THE TUSSLE AT ALIGARH.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S DEFENCE FOR STAYING IN THE COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 31.

Replying to the Honorary Secretary's notice to vacate the college precincts, Mr. Mohammed Ali question on statuory grounds the legality of the secretary's power to ask a trustee, which he himself was, to withdraw and further adds that God's commandments brought him there which he could not contravene. The Syndicate and trustees are watching the situation anxiously, while the Honorary Secretary and the Principal have served on Mr. Mahammed Ali another notice to withdraw himself immediately and peacefully.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

GUARDING THE COLLEGE PROPERTY.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 1.

The District Magistrate left the College after the students had begun to move and provided every facility for their removal. Motor lorries or carriages were kept ready to take away the luggage. He showed the greatest courtesy to everyone and handled a delicate situation with great tact.

The police were withdrawn at about 12 and pickets were placed at various points to guard the College property. The Old Boys' Lodge which was the headquarters of Mr Mohamed Ali and his supporters was placed under the possession of the District authorities.

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived last night and went into the new quarters of the New University. He is supposed to hav brought funds. Some of the students who were in the College Boarding Houses till yesterday have gone home.

TRUSTEES SOLICIT DIST. MAGISTRATE'S HELP.

MR. MAHOMED ALI AND STUDENTS PERSUADED TO LEAVE.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 31.

The Trustees and Old boys present i Aligarh expressed strong condemnation at the reference of Mr. Mohamed Ali in th Mosque meeting on the 29th, where he alluded to the destruction of states like Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rampur, Baroda, etc The Honorary Secretary and the Principal on the 30th separately gave notice in accordance with Trustees regulations to Mr Mohamed Ali to leave the College precincts along with his students of the National University and withdraw peacefully. Mr Mohamed Ali refused the Old Boys in Aligarh went on deputation yesterday evening to Mr. Mohamed Ali to persuade him to leave the college precincts. He replied he would not.

The Trustees who have been devising all possible means to persuade Mr. Mohame Ali to withdraw peacefully met again last night and in view of the fact that admission to the new University has begun and students of differant colleges and all denominations from Lahore were expected together with Mr. Shaukat Ali to arrive tonight and resolved that immediate action was necessary. Yesterday at admission time to the new University oaths were taken from the students not to leave the Colleg precincts. The Trustees approached th District authorities and asked them eject all those who have taken adverse possession of the College buildings. The Magistrate came this morning at 5.30 and persuaded the students and Mr Mohamed Ali to leave. Everything went off smoothly They have occupied the buildings they have already hired.

CHARGE OF REFUSING FOOD AND WATER TO STUDENTS.

PRINCIPALS REFUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 31.

The Principal of the Aligarh Colleg wires:—

Mr. Mohamed Ali has published in the press an entirely wrong version about stopping the supply of food and water to students of the Aligarh College. According to th decision of the Syndicate, the College wa closed from the afternoon of the 21st October. According to the usual arrangement observed during vacations, students wer informed two days before hand to leave the hostel by the afternoon of the 28th, when the college menial staff was to be withdrawn Passage money was given to those wh wanted to go home. No student applied t the Principal for extension of time to stay in the hostel.

People who stayed in the hostel after 28t did so at the suggestion of Mr. Mohamed Ali and they were in adverse possession of the College buildings. For the comfort of such students Mr. Mohamed Ali himself ought to have made arrangement. On hearing that Mr. Mohamed Ali failed to make any arrangements for ordinary comforts, the Principal did make the necessary arangements for water and conservance and the fact was communicated to them It may be noted that vast majority of his students have not paid fees for the month of October and they had no claim for residence or food.

MR. M. ALI AND STUDENTS LEAVE UNDER PROTEST.

INTERVENTION OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 31.

The Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, wires:—

The steps taken by the Trustees and Syndicate up to the morning of the 30th October has already been stated in the open letters sent in reply by me to Mr. Gandhi. At 10 o'clock the old boys interviewed Mr. Mohamed Ali and begged him to withdraw himself and boys peacefully from the college precincts. He gave an emphatic refusal and notices issued by the Honorary Secretary and the Principal were served. Mr. Mohamed Ali's written refusal to vacate was received in the afternoon. Later at 6 p.m. the Old Boys, about 40 in number again went to Mr. Mohamed Ali, and begged him in the name of God for the last time to save the situation and leave quietly. Mr Mohamed Ali remained obdurate.

The Syndicate finding that there was no other way of getting the College premises evacuated and protecting the college properties, as some locked rooms in the boarding house were reported to have been forst open, was compelled to approach the District Magistrate in self-defence for the protection of the College properties. The District Magistrate reached the College in his car early this morning and explained to Mr. Mohamed Ali how necessary it was to prevail upon the students to vacate and procure conveyance and labour for the removal of their luggage. A number of Trustees and old boys were present and they asked the students again to withdraw, but they said they would not do so unless ordered by Mr. Mohamed Ali. The District Magistrate walked into the Boarding House with Mr. Mohamed Ali who finally ordered the boys to leave. Mr. Mohamed Ali is also leaving the premises under protest. The College gates and premises are guarded by police to prevent any change of outsiders rushing into the College. The evacuation of the College premises was carried out peacefully and quietly without slightest hitch of any kind

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIRS,

PRINCIPAL'S ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 29.

Although many students are still in residence, and had, in advance, paid the board ing and lodging charges of full month, the Principal has ordered the cutting off of food, light, and water, and prohibited the sweeper from scavenging, and locked and barred the College and hostel rooms, including some of those in occupation of the students still in residence. The School sudents, who had not been hitherto asked by the College students to take any action, have been forced to return home without leave, necessity, or apparen justification,

COLLEGE PRINCPAL'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The Principal, D. A. V. College, Lahore, contradicts the statemant published in Lahore on Sunday to the effect that some 300 resident students of the D. A. V. College at a meeting held at the Gol Bagh on the 29th October resolved to beg the Managing Committee, Principal and Professors either to falsify the programme of Mahatma Gandhi or to disaffiliate the College from the Government University and to remain on strike till a decision was given.

The fact is, the Principal says, that the work of the college has all along been going on as usual and that the attendance has throughout been normal. Of 24 students who notified their intention of withdrawing themselves from the college in case it was not disaffiliated by the 31st of October only 3 have left the college.

KHALSA COLLEGE COUNCIL

AGAINST DISAFFILIATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

At a meeting of the Khalsa College Council on Sunday 31st October, it was unanimously resolved to refer the question of the alteration of the constitution of the College to the managing committee. The council also by an unanimous vote, emphatically dissented from the principle of Non-Cooperation and disaffiliation.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA.

CAMPAIGN IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

A series of public meetings have been arranged to be held on the grounds of the "Independent" offic to educate people in the Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. George Joseph, speaking on "Schools and Colleges" on Sunday, justified the students leaving them and advised them to go about on public work as did the students in Egypt.

A WITHDRAWAL FROM COLLEGE.

In reply to a letter from Mrs. Shamlal Nehru to the Principle, Muir Central College, withdrawing her daughter Miss Shamkumari Nehru from the College Principal Durrack has sent the following reply:—

"I have to acknowledge with regret the receipt of your letter dated 29-10-20. I agree with you, that holding the views you do, there is no other course in honour upon to you. I hope those who think with you will follow your straightforward example and remove their sons from the College, leaving those who hold different opinions to pursue their studies in peace. Your daughter's name has been removed from the College registers."

U. P. NOMINATION.

(Associated Press.)

M LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

Five Taluqdars were nominated for four seats given to the Taluqdars' constituency but one of them, the Hon. Sheikh Shahid Hosin of Gadia, withdrew as he was nominated for the Moslem seat of Lucknow, Unao and Hardoi and therefore declared elected The remaining four candidates viz. Raja Amarpal Singh of Dalippur, Raja Suraj Buklsh Singh of Kasmanda, Raja Shambhu Dayal of Maurawan, and Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur, will enter the new Council of these Provinces unopposed, as representatives of the Taluqdars of Oudh.

Lieutenants Dundas and Barnett, Leicester Regiment, Poona, while riding home at midnight on Saturday from cinema ran into a motor car at the junction of Sollyflood and Elphinstone Roads near W. I. T. Club. Car belonged to Mr. P. J. Chinoy and was being driven by his chauffeur when motor cycle dashed into it. Both the yong officers were injured. Dundas hada leg broken while Barnett escaped with loss of a few teeth.

SPORTING NEWS.

DECCAN GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

WRESTLING COMPETITION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

The wrestling competition in the Deccan Gymkhana Tournament was continued to-day and with that of Kho Kho which is akin to Atya Patya formed the only events which it was found possible to carry out. Artillery practice outside Kirkee made it impracticable to decide the Cross Country and 50 miles' bicycle races but they will be held, one to-morrow and the other on the 3rd.

There was again a very much larger attendance than on the opening days in the cheaper seats and great excitement was aroused among spectators over some of the bouts of professional wrestling notably that between representatives of the Mudhol State and Patiala. Durgappa from Mudhol was the heavier man and made use of this advantage whenever possible. His opponent Goolam Mohomed put up a good fight and was only beaten by a clever ruse after an even struggle.

The following results were declared this evening:—

110 Metres Hurdles:—1st V. B. Kapade of Poona, 2nd Shaik Ahmed Imam (Camp Government School, Poona), 3rd P. N Patil (St. John's High School, Nasik) and 4th Abdul Kader (Poona Camp English School).

Professional Wrestling:—Krishnaya Narsayya of Sholapur beat Ahmed Mujavar of Sangli.

Namdev Appa Kavade of Sholapur beat Natoo Bhoi of Sangli.

Dhondi Dargappa of Mudhol beat Bhika Yemajee of Poona.

Ghir Malaya of Mudhol beat Gulam Mahomed of Patiala.

Major-General Sir A B Scott, K.C.B. D.S.O., left Lucknow on Nov 1st en route to Bombay for home on relinquishing Command of the 8th (Lucknow) Division. The departure was public, Commanding officers and heads of departments attended and 113th Battery R.F.A. fired salute.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Many recent thefts from officers' banglows in Rangoon have been followed by the reissue of Brigade order intimating the formation of a register ofservants by the Cantonment Magistrate and advising officers to employ none unregistered.

The third Convocation of the Mysore University was held on Monday His Highness the Chancellor presiding. About 120 graduates took their degrees including two Brahmin ladies. Sir Miller, Vice-Chancellor delivered a lengthy address which, in the main, was devoted to an appeal for encouragement to the Mysore University and an exhortation to graduates to further Education and to manifest the spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

(Continued from column 6.)

is clear and there is no honourable alternative. I should be obliged if you would remove her name from the college registers.

Students and Struggle for Freedom.

Prof. Vaswani in his address to the students Convention, held at Sukkur, told the little folks what the students and young men of defferent countries had done for the freedom of their respective lands. Therefore was time when Italy was under the heels of Austria, and it was "order of Young Italy" that carried the banner of freedom. In the days of Matternich, Germany was in a sorry state. But it was the German students "who dreamt the dream of greats Fatherland". What Egyptian students did for the country is of course fresh in the minds of men. Japan togo, longed to do great things for her, owes much to her students. One of them, "he went to Europe to study Western science; he returned to Japan to serve her and make her great among the nations, he inflicted a heavy defeat on Russia in the Russo-Japanese War broke the "hypotism of color"; he proved how wrong were the Western thinkers who considered Europe safe with Negro that was doomed to be dominated by Europe".

China's Case.

Referring to China ProVaswani said; British diplomacy, as some of you may know, favoured Japan at the expense of China Shantung was snatched from China and given over to Jopan. There was an agitation in Pekin. The Chinese officials were influenced,' it was hoped the agitation would die out. But no 'influence' or intimidation could extinguish the patriotic fire in the hearts of some Chinese Students. They resolved that the Chinese officials who had sold their country for gold should go; they resolved that China must not sign the Peace treaty they resolved that until justice was done to China, Japanese goods must be boycotted. They were asked by their school masters not to meddle with matters 'political'; they were denied sympathy by the rich and powerful; some of them were fired upon by the police; some of them were arrested and imprisioned; They were not cowed down; persecution gave a new life to the student-movement: they students won the sympathy of shopkeepers; they orgainsed "hartals"; they orgainsed big Conferences; students, boys and girls, carried on a vigorous camnaign of boycott against Japanese goods. What, you will ask me, have they achieved? More than there is time to tell. They compelled the Cabniet to resign; and China did merchants and Japanese goods were boycotted. They organised National Education Conferences. They spread the message of Marx and Plato to thousands of villages; they have started several students' journals, they have opened several centres of social service. They have created a new intellectual resolution among the masses; and their movement the Student Movement is secure to-day against all repression and cannot be crushed.

STRAY TOPICS.

CITY MOTHERS.

The idea of the equality of man and woman is the corner-stone of that huge structure of religion and ethics among the Hindus, which has stood for so many ages the ravages of time. The Rig Veda says "The wife and husband, being the equal halves of one substance, are equal in every respect; therefore in both should join and take equal parts in all work, religious and secular". Therefore in whatever is claimed for the man may also be claimed for the woman; there should be no sex partiality. To give vote to man and to deny it to woman is simply irreligious.

Lesson of History.

Following the teaching of Vedas, the Hindu legislators conferred equal rights on man and woman. The woman got the same rights to possess property as man; she could go to the courts of justice, plead her own case and ask for protection of law. As early as 2,000 B.C. Indian women were allowed to go to the battlefields and fight against the foe. In the fifth book of Rig Veda we read that King Namuchi sent his wife to fight against his enemies. She fought and eventually conquered them; Sarma, one of the most powerful women of her day was sent by her husband in search of robbers. She discovered their hiding place and afterwards destroyed them.

Women Rulers.

Throughout the history of India are to be found names of women who have held high political powers, governing states, making laws and administering justice, Ahalya Bai, the Queen of Malwa, governed her Kingdom with great success for twenty years. She was so popular that both the Muslims and the Hindus united in prayer for her long life. Not long ago, the Rani of Jhansi went to the battlefield and held a portion of the British army in check during the "mutiny" of 1857-58. She headed her troops against the British, dressed like a cavalry officer and after a hard fight she fell in battle and died in June, 1858. Recently, a Hindu lady Aus Kour by name, "was elevated by the Hindus, with the help of British Government, to the disputed throne of the disorganized and revolted State of Patiala." She has been described as the most competent persons to govern that State. "In less than a year she brought peace and security into all parts of her dominions,"

Muslim Record.

The history of the Muslims also furnishes many instances of woman holding high position in the political life of the country. The name of Nur Jehan, is still cherished by the public. Even today the State of Bhopal, is governed by a Muslim lady.

Irony of Fate

But as the irony of Fate would have it, the mothers of the nations have been cruelly fettered today. They have been penalised for their sex and refused the right of voting. This has provoked a strong protest from the fomen of the country, who lead by Mrs. Sarojini Nairu, Mrs Hirabai Tata and other suffragists are carrying on a big agitation in India and England for their right.

Mrs. Tata's Appeal.

"The grant of Franchise will be an impetus to women of the Province to come forward in social and public work and will be an encouragement to receive higher education to fit themselves for the National work," writes Mrs Herabai A. Tata to us, and proceeds: "Women of the British Isles and other European countries are looking forward with interest how the Indian men are going to settle the question and do justice to women." The case of be Indian women is put by Parliament in the hands of the men of their Kith, "and it will be their due" says Mrs Tata, "to take the responsibility and not miss the opportunity so nobly given"!

First Woman Municipal Commissioner.

The "Leader" (Allahabad) says: "The first woman municipal commissioner in India has been appointed in Indore, the lady being Miss Ahilya Bai Bhandarkar, M.A; a granddaughter of Sir Ramkrishna. The inclusion of women for the right to elect as well as to be elected in Indore owes to the principle of placing no bar to fit women, their candidature and registration on the electoral roll being optional"

Teach us how to die.

The other day we pointed out that the late Mr. Mac Swiney, the Lord Mayor of Cork, who died for his country, was a man of literary merits. He has written a few dramas and poems. "Teach us how to die" is apoem he wrote in his early youth. The last verse of this poem, which is as follows is interesting:—

"We know not what must befall
Marching at our country's call;
Make us strong who must yield all
That she may not die.
Those who will survive the fight
Still attend them with Thy light,
Thou our hope in darkest night
Then their guardian be,
And hold our dear land in thy sight
Erect firm and free."

A Girl Non-Cooperator.

Only the other day we read that Miss Kishin Kumari, second daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru, had boycotted her school. Today the news comes that Miss Sham Kumari daughter of Pandit Shamlal, of Allahabad, has adopted the same course. The mother of the girl had addressed the following letter to the Principal,

Muir Central College, Allahabad,

Dear Sir,—Considering the political situation in the country and my own and my husband's opinions which are in entire agreement, with those of the Indian National Congress, I feel I am bound to withdraw my daughter Miss Sham Kumari Nehru, from your college. I have arrived at this decision after anxious thought but my duty

(Continued in column 5.)

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SWARAJYA SABHA.

(ALL INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Sabha will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel, when the annual report and the audited statement of accounts will be presented for adoption and the election of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers will take place. All members are requested to attend.

Owing to postal strike we have not been able to send separate notices to individual members. Copies of the Report and the Statement of Accounts are available and the members are requested to get them from the office of the Sabha during office hours.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

305 9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi,
Bombay, 26th October, 1920.

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PUBLIC LECTURES
BY
Mrs. ANNIE BESANT
Under the auspices of the
National Home Rule League,
(Bombay Branch)
Mrs. ANNIE BESANT
will deliver
TWO PUBLIC LECTURES
on
"CO-OPERATION"
AND
"NON-CO-OPERATION"

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas will preside on Wednesday and Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., will preside on Thursday.

The speaker will answer all pertinent questions at the end of the Lectures.

All are cordially invited to attend.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
S. V. MULGAOKER,
Hon. Secretaries,
NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

2nd November, 1920.

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Notice to Correspondents

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible. A short letter stands a better chance of publication than a long one.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS

K. M. K. KAJOOM and VERBUM SATIS SAPIANTI—your letters are too long for publication. "SERVANT OF THE POOR." T. J. P., RAMBLER.—We regret we cannot publish your letters.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 3, 1920.

"THE HOLY LAND."

We have been led to believe that since Sir Herbert Samuel went to Palestine that unfortunate country has been flowing with the milk of human kindness and the honey of British justice. But the "Catholic Times" of Sept. 25, in connection with the inaugural address of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster at the Liverpool Catholic Congress, reveals a very different aspect of affairs. "Obviously, to give a dominant position to the Jewish element, largely made up of refugees from Russia, is to violate the principle of nationality and self-determination to the detriment of the Christian and Moslem peoples of Palestine, who have dwelt there for long centuries, and for whom, as well as for the Jews, Jerusalem is a holy city." And as obviously—the proportions of the population being Jews 60,000, Christians 60,000, Muslims 500,000—the Christian and Muslim peoples resent the violation of those principles." Some very important first-hand evidence on this question has been published within the last few days by an American, just returned from the Near East, after spending many months in Jerusalem. He is not a politician, but a scholar familiar with the East—Professor A. T. Clay, of Yale University. He says that there is a very strict censorship in force in the Holy Land, which for some time has allowed no news to reach the West, unless it was favourable to the Zionist policy. The inhabitants of Palestine, he declares, are, with the exception of a small minority, "very unhappy." He quotes the words of a Christian gentleman of Jerusalem: "The Muslims and Christians welcomed the British occupation because they did not know that their country had been sold to the Jews. The Christians of the whole world do not know the facts of this treachery, nor did the 300 millions of Moslems know it. But some day it will be known, because it will mean another war. Had the people known what was to happen they would have worn crape the day the British entered." The truth about Jerusalem and Palestine has been studiously suppressed. Petitions from the Christians and Moslems have, according to the professor, been suppressed. The new regulations forbid any traveller, leaving Palestine, to take letters with him, so that there can be no evasion of the censorship. It is somewhat startling to be told that in the third year after 'the liberation of Palestine' an army of 24,000 men is in garrison there to keep order in a country about the size of Wales." So everything is not "for the best in the best of possible worlds", as people who know nothing of Palestine have been led to believe. The Muslims and the Christians forming the immense majority of the population could not possibly be happy in the prospect of expropriation for the sake of alien Jews. The Christians and the Muslims have always been on good terms in Palestine, and the Jews were not on bad terms with them till the recent immigrations, which have changed the composition and temper of the Jewish population altogether. The old Jewish population—mostly Spanish refugees from Christian persecution—spoke Arabic and had a neighbourly spirit for the people of the country. They were quiet law-abiding folk. The recent immigrants were perfect foreigners, who, though cowed when first transplanted to so strange a country, soon developed a surprising truculence. The modernist Jews or Zionists as they are now called, though the term was first applied to all the immigrants, are civilised, enlightened people whose political ideals and aims are very similar to those of the Young Turks, with whom they had arrived at an understanding just before the outbreak of the European War. Their aim is to set up a modern State in Palestine, with tolerance and equal rights for all religions. Their claim to rule the country is intolerable to the Muslim and the Christian majority, naturally, since the principle of self-determination is beloved of every people, and nowhere has it been more foully violated than in Palestine. But as a matter of fact the modern "Zionists" in Palestine are few in number and have no control of the Jewish population of the towns which is still immersed in the rabbinical traditions, grossly superstitious and fiercely fanatical. Even when the Turks were still the rulers, the Jews of Jerusalem spoke loudly of the slaughter of the Muslims and the restoration of the Temple and its animal sacrifices—which to the Muslims seemed like a return to the dark ages; so what their attitude has been since a British army entered Palestine with the avowed intention of restoring "Zion" can be imagined. Some of the modernist Jews, in order to obtain the suffrage of these dark fanatics, have played down to them, and put on the colours of fanaticism. The site of the Jewish Temple, which the fanatical Jews declare that they will have at any price is the Second Holy Place of Islam!

The Turk preserved the balance between Muslims, Jews and Christians pretty fairly on the whole. As a Muslim he believed in Moses, Jesus and Muhammad as all true messengers of God. The Jew denies Jesus and Muhammad, the Christian denies Muhammad. The Jews and Christians judge by faith alone—in Palestine, at any rate, with few exceptions; the Muslim judges by works. If you ask an ignorant Christian or a Jew in Palestine concerning genis, in whom they all implicitly believe, the Jew will answer that they cannot touch the person who repeats a certain Hebrew formula, and the Christian will tell you that they cannot harm a baptized person. The Muslims on the other hand will tell you that they cannot harm a person *who does right*. There you have the three religions in a nutshell, and the Muslim is evidently the best qualified for the supremacy since he will judge the others by their conduct only, and he represents the majority. The Christians too are divided among themselves. The Latins and the Greeks would often have fought pitched battles in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre itself if the presence of the Turkish guards had not prevented them. The Turk was quite impartial in such matters, and extraordinariliy gentle and patient. He was thus a ruler admirably suited to the needs of Palestine—he has been even called "an international necessity." To remove his power was in itself sufficient to disturb the balance. But the advent of a British army coming with the definite intention of supporting Jews at the expense of Muslims and Christians, and giving them the country, not on any grounds of justice known to man, but on grounds which seem to Muslims purely superstitious—the advent of that British army has destroyed the balance altogether and the Muslims and the Christians are united in their rage and indignation. They have another grievance also: they have been deceived. "The promise was made to the people that the Allies would sanction and support any form of Government they chose to set up, and that they would be given the opportunity of electing representatives to organise it, and, further that no special advantage would be given to any section of the inhabitants. Under Turkish rule they had their village and district assemblies, so they understood what representation meant. Instead, however, of being asked to elect some kind of a constituent body, they find imposed on them a Jewish High Commissioner, with a non-elected council of officials, which selects ten native advisers, also non-elected. They complain that efforts are being made to obtain the transfer of land to Jewish immigrants. The Christians allege that many of their missionaries have been expelled from the country. Further, they are naturally anxious at the prospect of the regulation of their Holy Places passing into Jewish hands. Already there have been many local disturbances, the aggressive action of the Zionist authorities provoking active opposition."

It must not be supposed that all this opposition is of mere self-interest. The Turks were popular in Palestine. They never expelled Christian missionaries from the country. Instead they give them special privileges because the Franciscans, who were then the only European missionaries in the Turkish land, did splendid service to the people in an epidemic more than three hundred years ago! The Turks are grateful people; and they kept the country strictly as a holy land. This rushing in of alien Jews and Tommies and commercial travellers is in itself a grievous shock to the inhabitants who have never in their lives before beheld vulgarity on such a lordly scale. To a commercially minded race it must seem very strange that all the Muslims in the world and many pious Christians should wish to keep a portion of the surface of the earth sacred from exploitation and vulgarity, on account of its memories; but the desire is passioinate throughout the East, where people are praying for the return of the old days, beneath the Turkish Government, when Palestine was still their Holy Land.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Horniman.

The letter, "A Champion of Labour", which we published yesterday referring to the services to Indian Labour rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman, the creator of "The Chronicle" and also the creator—we may say as truly—of public opinion in Bombay, expresses the feeling of thousands upon thousands of Indians. The inextinguishable love for Mr. Horniman which animates the masses, their veneration for his name, must have impressed everyone who has come in contact with them. It is therefore natural and right that he should be especially remembered, and the circumstances of his exile reconsidered, at the moment when the first All-India Trades Union Congress is assembled in Bombay.

A Fair Field.

Some of our correspondents evidently misunderstand our position with regard to the letter, "An Englishman's Protest" which we published on the day after the opening of the Trades Union Congress. They seem to think that its appearance in a paper representing Indian Nationalism is a sort of treason to the cause. But Indian Nationalism stands for free opinions, an open platform and all those human rights which are associated with the sacred name of liberty, which, if restricted to a particular set of persons—even though it were whole nation—or a particular opinion would be merely license, and would tend inevitably to the growth of tyranny, aggression and injustice—the very things which we are out to combat. If anyone has a grievance against Indian Nationalism which seems to us sincere and worth discussing, the columns of "The Chronicle" are open to him on the same conditions with the correspondents who support our views. We are not agents of mere propaganda, which will not bear the test of free discussion. We stand, as Indian Nationalism stands, for truth and justice and free speech.

A Serious Mistake.

"John Bull", the organ of the great Horatio Bottomley—whom a wag once named "Oratio obliqua"—has been devoting a great deal of attention to Indian affairs, with evident misunderstanding of the situation. The misunderstanding is not wonderful, when we note the source from which the information is derived. This is the European Association—the blind opponent of the Indian point of view—whose existence is more dangerous to British influence in India than any movement called "seditious" on the part of Indians. Mr. Bottomley's informants clamour for strong measures against Mr. Gandhi: that is in itself enough to show the worth of their opinion. For everybody at all intimately acquainted with the Khilafat movement knows that Mr. Gandhi has from the first been a restraining influence. He does not countenance resort to violent measures, as his ignorant opponents are too prone to do. We trust that the present rulers of India will not give ear to the suggestions of the Anglo-Indians or "John Bull"; for they must realise that organised agitation, however irritating to the despot who is in the heart of every Government, is the only alternative to violence when the feelings of a people have been strongly roused. To suppress it is to stop the safety-valve; explosion follows. And it should be remembered that the leaders of the organised agitation here in India are not "agitators", but earnest, upright men sincere in their opinions. We cannot, on the evidence before us, say the same of all their opponents.

Who Is Paying?

Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons last week regarding the employment of British and Indian troops as army of occupation in different parts of the Empire and mandatory areas, has an interesting aspect in connection with our standing grievance, the use of Indian troops as cannon fodder for British Imperialism. The Indian public would naturally like to know how much of Indian tax-payers' money is being drawn from the Indian Treasury for this purpose. The Director of the Central Publicity Board at Simla may very usefully employ his abilities to enlighten the Indian public if they are still paying through the nose for the vagaries of the British Imperialists, whose rabid thirst for empire-building and creating "spheres of influence", solely for the purposes of exploitation, will go down to posterity as the worst of the crimes of that irresponsible bureaucracy which regards neither the past nor the future. Besides men and materials India has paid over a hundred million pounds in cash, while her own children were lying impoverished, uneducated and groaning under heavy taxation. The Pitts and Abraham Lincolns of modern politics, both in England and India, have short memories and a rather elastic conscience which is accommodating to a degree for camouflaging acts of greed under the high-sounding principle of Imperial necessity. However that may be, in the interest of Indian tax-payers it has to be pointed out that neither India's man-power nor her resources should be used for so-called Imperial necessity any longer, unless the authorities are prepared for a catastrophe in the near future. There is strong feeling in the country and we would cry "halt" to the Government of India. Unfortunately Lord Chelmsford's Government has not so far been marked by bold policy nor wise statesmanship, however much the courtiers may applaud their actions to the sky.

A Noble Precedent.

While on this topic we would fain remind his Excellency the Viceroy of the act of an illustrious predecessor of his in 1868, the year in which the Abyssinian Expedition was undertaken for rescuing 60 Europeans of whom four were Englishmen, the remaining being French and German missionaries and artisans, whom King Theodore had put in prison at Magdala. For upholding British prestige not only in Abyssinia, but in the neighbouring countries of Egypt and Palestine, an expedition was arranged; troops and transport being sent from India and food and clothing from England, although India was in no dire need to make this mighty sacrifice of her own children at the altar of alien prestige. Sir John Lawrence, the then Viceroy, tried at least to render some slight service by attempting to save India's money. As the prestige of England alone was at stake, it was but fair, said Sir John, that England alone should bear the whole expenses of this expedition. He strongly protested against those expenses being charged to the Indian Treasury. He wrote that "the expenses of all British troops—even of those who had not come to India, but had only been collected in British parts for the purpose of suppressing the Mutiny—had been paid by India and similarly the expenses of Indian troops sent to Abyssinia should be paid by England. His protest was vain, but he did try his best. We would therefore ask Lord Chelmsford: will he for once at least before he goes, uplift his voice against the reckless use of India's men and money for an Imperial necessity which every honest Britisher deplores?

Titles and Egypt's Example.

In a country like India where the Government, by the creation of knighthoods and baronetcies and offers of high preferment, have attracted a certain section of the intelligentsia and have to a great extent been able to create opposing political forces, the noble example of the Nationalists of Egypt may serve as an object-lesson to those in India who have still an insatiable hankering for the none-too-coveted titles of Rai Bahadurs and J.P.'s. Recently even Canada sent back the bag of titles and honours to the Mother-country, saying she had no use for them. Ever since the British occupation, Egypt has been rigidly impervious to all such inducements. The dictum of the great Nationalist leader, Saad Pasha Zaghlul, that he would rather be the lowliest citizen of an independent Egypt than the Prime Minister of the Protectorate, which the people never recognised, shows the unconquerable spirit of Nationalism and the temperament and disposition of the whole nation. The progressive notables who had persistently fought for Egypt's political emancipation commanded a large following, including the students of the Al Azhar University, in refusing to be dazzled by the glare of the baits of Western civilisation. We trust the lesson of Egypt's illustrious leaders will not be lost on at least the younger generation of this country.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT & ISLAM.

It has been suggested in the "Advocate" of 20th October, that the most painful thing at Aligarh is "the prevalence of anti-British feeling and the misapprehension that the British people are out to destroy Islam." I admit there is an apprehension as to the intentions of the British people not only at Aligarh, but over the surface of the whole truth-loving earth. But I deny that it is a misapprehension. To say that Islam or Truth can be destroyed is a folly. Islam is an irresistible moral force which must ultimately overcome all brute and dark forces. However, the fact that attempts have been made to destroy it cannot be denied. The massacre of the Muslims, the ruthless outrage perpetrated on their religious feelings, the dismemberment of the Khilafat and the trampling underfoot of their most sacred demands—what is it, if not an attempt to humiliate and destroy Islam? Who can make bold to say that the British Government are not directly or indirectly involved in the commission of this most unpardonable offence against Islam? And if in the presence of these facts somebody believes that the British people are out for the destruction of Islam, where lies the weakness in such a belief. Does not the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George towards Turkey and the landing of Greek forces in Smyrna under the protection of England and her allies lend additional support to this conviction?

With what face can Mr. Lloyd George or his wire-puller Mr. Venizelos try to pursuade us to believe that it is not their intention to do the thing, which, as a matter of fact, they have already accomplished? Do they still persist in their folly of regarding us as so many blockheads?

And yet let it be remembered that the feeling prevailing in Aligarh is certainly not anti-British so far as the British nation is concerned. It is undoubtedly roused against materialism and irreligion. Students of Aligarh do not believe in the odd doctrine: "Resist not evil." They are Musalmans and, as such, they are in duty bound to shun oppression and resist evil, wherever and in whatever form it appears to defile the earth of God. The least encroachment upon the holy land is more than a Musalman can brook. Suffice it to say that Aligarh boys, as Muslims, are not hostile to any particular religion or nationality. They stand against irreligion and materialism which are a common danger to all religions and nationalities. The students, like the rest of the Musalmans, have left no stone unturned to win the British Government to their side. But if that Government has arrayed itself against justice and truth, the students are not to pay the penalty of this unhappy choice. They have taken a firm stand against evil and in no way are they going to waver or show cowardice in the way of Allah and His Apostle. It is materialism and unrighteousness which must perish because of the unthinkable and unprecedented *barbarities perpetrated by them* on innocent people, and

They shall perish. Write that word
In the blood that *they* have split;
Perish hopeless and abhorred
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

There is a very vile charge alleged against the students of Aligarh by the said correspondent, namely, that the boys *do not understand* what they are doing. No greater insult can be offered to the intelligence of an Aligarh boy than to attribute to him ignorance of the circumstances in which he lives, and lack of genuine sympathy with the cause of the Khilafat. Let it be known that *it is not only now* that students of Aligarh have given proof of life and conscience. They have always shown enthusiasm on the Turkish question and have set many a noble example of sacrifice and brotherly feeling. Who does not know that during the Balkan wars they had given up their luxuries and contented themselves with very simple food in order to be able to send lakhs of rupees for the relief of the disabled Turkish Mujahedin? Again as late as March, 1920, they held a meeting in the College mosque where Dr. Ziauddin himself was one of the audience, and resolved that they would stand by their co-religionists and countrymen and sever all connections from the Government, if the settlement made with Turkey did not conform with the requirements of "our" religion. Even Dr. Ziauddin's hand was up when votes were taken in favour of the resolution, copies of which were subsequently sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. At present too, in order to close the mouths of clamourers, they have obtained a Special Fatwa from no less an authority than the Sheikh-ul-Hind himself, and, therefore, their position is strongly fortified in every way. Appeals to parents, and support from some trustees and un-Aligarh old boys are not likely to prove of much aid to the Hon. Secretary or the Principal who is most frantic over the question. The boys, however, stand at a place where no dissenter from the religion of God can approach. The following verse of the Quran is sufficient to keep up their spirit and make them firm in their resolve:—

"Say: If your fathers and your sons and your brethren and your kinsfolk and property which you have acquired, and trade the dullness of which you fear and dwellings which you like, are dearer to you than Allah and His Apostle and striving in His way, then wait till Allah brings about His command; and Allah does not guide the transgressing people." (Quran: 9-24.)

MIRZA ABDUL QADIR BEG.

Official & Personal.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived at Delhi on Monday from Sindh. He was to have left the same day for Kotgarh with Mr. Stokes to enquire into the forced labour *begar* system in the hills. After a short stay he will leave for Raipur.

LALAJI'S PLEA FOR LABOUR.

DEBATE ON HOME RULE BILL.

QUESTIONS LEFT TO REPORT STAGE.

LABOURITES AND INDEPENDENT LIBERALS NOT TAKING PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 2.

The members of the House of Commons were occupied to-day with the Home Rule Bill which has passed the Committee stage but a number of important questions have been left to the Report stage including the clause providing that on their election, the candidates must take an oath of allegiance.

At the opening of the proceedings the House was very thin and a count was necessary The discussion was very quiet. The Labourites and the Independent Liberals are not participating in the discussion after the defeat of their amendment in favour of a single Parliament.

COMPAIGN OF REPRISALS IN IRELAND.

MR. ASQUITH'S INDIGNANT PROTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6 30 p.m. Nov. 2

In the course of a speech at Leicester, Mr Asquith entered an indignant protest against the campaign of reprisals in Ireland. He expressed his amazement at the apathy of the English public towards the affairs in Ireland declaring that it seemed to him as though the intelligence of the British people was half asleep as though their consciences were half blunted, and their souls half dead. The only remedy for Ireland was the adoption there, as elsewhere, of the complete free unrestricted self-government as existed in the colonies.

FUNERAL OF MACSWEENY

HOPE OF PASSING OFF QUIETLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6-30 p.m Nov. 2

Hopes are entertained that the funeral of the late Mr. MacSweney to-morrow will pass off quietly. While considerable tension exists in Cork, both the military authorities and the republican leaders are exercising the utmost restraint. Meanwhile, isolated outrages continue.

Much damage has been done at Templemore where the shops were wrecked by armed men, while in Belfast a daring raid was made on the mails, only a stones—throw from the principal thoroughfare which was crowded at the time.

The police patrol was ambushed at Castlegaly, County Galway, and it is reported that three people were killed, one seriously injured, and one missing. The details are lacking.

BODY TAKEN TO CORK.

NO MILITARY DISPLAYTO BE ALLOWED IN FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TEREGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m.. Nov. 2.

The body of Mr. MacSwiney was transported from Queenstown to Cork in a Government tug. On its arrival at four o'clock, which was watched by thousands of people the local authorities refused to receive it until the relatives came some hours later. The coffin was removed by a party of Republican soldiers to the City Hall, where it will lie in state on Saturday. It will be removed to the Cathedral on Sunday for burial.

The authorities have notified the Deputy Lord Mayor and the Bishop of Cork that military display at the funeral or drilling will not be permitted. Uniforms and volunteer badges may be displayed. Hitherto Cork is quiet.

EMERGENCY BILL BECOMES ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

The Emergency Powers' Bill has passed through all the stages in the House of Lords and received Royal Assent.

CONTENTMENT OF THE MASSES IS THE CRITERION OF A NATION'S PROSPERITY

SPLENDID TRIBUTES TO MR. HORNIMAN.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AND LABOUR.

The All-India Trade Union Congress resumed its sitting at the Empire Theatre yesterday, Lala Lajpatrai presiding. At the outset the reply of H. E. The Governor to invitation sent to him to attend the Congress was read to the meeting wherein H. E. expresses willingness to hear any representatives in regard to the general interests of Indian Labour.

Many important resolutions were passed; Indian Labour representatives to the International Labour Conference were nominated; the brutal treatment meted out to Indian workers in Fiji was condemned; a deputation to wait upon H. E. was appointed; services rendered to the cause of Labour by Mr. Horniman were gratefully acknowledged and many other resolutions concerning Indian Labour were passed.

The proceedings were marked throughout with great enthsiasm. Lalaji's closing speec was a powerful plea for Labour. He summed up his arguments by saying that the prosperity of a country was not to be judged by the number of its capitalists, or by the amount of the import of gold and silver nor by the returns of trade figures but by the conditions in which the masses of the country lived.

The President at the outset said he wished to correct a misstatement in the "Times of India". The statement was due to a mistake of Colonel Wedgwood in understanding him to say that women had been flogged in the Punjab. He never made that statement. When the Colonel was speaking he corrected him and the Colonel corrected himself. The "Times of India" reporter had given his point substantially correctly, but in the summary at the top a mistake had been made. He (the speaker) would make it clear that he never made a statement that women were flogged.

CONGRESS AND H. E.

The President announced that Mr Baptista had sent His Excellency the Governor an invitation to attend this Congress, and the following reply had been received from the Private Secreary of His Excellency the Governor;

"His Excellency regreats that he is unable a such a short notice to accept the invitation of the Congress to attend its proceedings. If however the Congress should desire to make any representations to His Excellency in regard to the general interests of Indian Labour he could be very willing to have an opportunity of hearing them."

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved the following resolution:—

"That this Congress nominates the following gentlemen to represent Indian Labour on the International Labour Conference to be held next year at Geneva under the Conventions of the League of Nations:— (1) Representative Delegate, Lala Lajpat Rai, President Trade Union Conference (2) Advicers Mr B.P.Wadia and Mr. D. Chaman Lall, and empowers the President to add names of advicers to represent agricultural interests etc. Further this Congress nominates Mr. N. M. Joshi for the panel of the Commission of Enquiry instituted uner the League's Covenant.

Mr. Tairsee said the appointment of a representative rested with Government who however under the rules had to make the nominations in consulation with the Labour Unions of India. They had aways regretted that Government and they often did not agree, but he hoped Government would on this occasion accept the names they had suggested. TheCongress knew what devoted friend of labour Lala Lajpat Rai was. They were glad that, after being deported and exported he had again been imported into India (applause). They also knew Mr. Wadia as a friend of Labour and as to Mr. Chaman Lal they were aware of the most valuable services which he had rendered in connection with the preparations for holding this Congress. He next referred to the qualifications of the other names suggested in the resolution and hoped the Congress would unanimously pass is the resolution.

Mr. N. Haldar seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Jalal Khan and Mr. Subhani and carried.

LABOURERS OVERSEAS.

Mrs. Dip Narayan Singh moved the following resolution:—

That this Congress protests against the brutal treatment meted out to Indian workers, men and women, in Fiji and proposes that full independent enquiry be made and proper facilities afforded to those who wish to return to their Motherland."

MRS. SINGH.

Mrs. Singh said before she visited Fiji she had read accounts of the sufferings of their countrymen and countrywomen in Fiji more harrowing than those of the Jallianwala Bag tragedy. She narrated the causes which led to the strike of Indian labourers in Fiji. When their representations for an increase in their wages to meet the abnormal rise in the price of the necessaries of life did not avail they took the only course that was left open to them. They struck work. Relating what subsequently happened, she said martial law was proclaimed there and they knew what martial law meant. Men were shot down in the streets and floggings took place. The only friend that their poor countrymen in Fiji had was Mr Holland (loud cheers). Labour Member of New Zealand.

PITEOUS CRY.

Continuing, Mrs. Singh said she had brought to the people of India a message from their countrymen and countrywomen in Fiji. One and all of these men and women that she met there asked her what the people of India were going to do for them. They said they were aware that their countrymen in India had held a few meetings of protest but they asked what further they were going to do in the matter. They demanded an enquiry—not a farce of an enquiry—but an independent enquiry, to send India's representatives there and investigate the miserable conditions under which their countrymen in Fiji lived. Above all their countrymen in Fiji appealed to the Indians here to bring them back home as they alleged they were obstructed in doing this. She concluded by appealing to her countrymen and countrywomen to listen to and not disregard this piteous cry.

Mr. M. B. Maniar, seconding the resolution, said Indians should render immediate help to their countrymen in Fiji.

Mrs. Avantibabai Gokhale supporting the resolution asked them never to send Indian workers to work abroad when such treatment was meted out to them there, if they had any self respect and sense of honour.

The President, putting the resolution to vote asked those critics who charged them with creating racial hatred, to bear in mind the treatment which was accorded to their countrymen in the different British Colonies. He hoped the message which Mrs. Singh had brought would be carried to every Indian home in the country and meetings held throughout India.

The resolution was carried.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN COAL-FIELDS.

Swami Vishwanand moved the following resolution:—

"That this Congress emphatically protests against the prevalent conditions of labour in Indian coal-fields and calls upon the Government and coal-owners to take immediate steps to remove such horrible conditions"

Mr. Ramkumar Misra seconded he resolution which was carried.

RIGHT OF LABOUR.

Mr. B. P. Wadia moved the following resolution: "That this Congress is of opinion that the law should be so changed as to recognised the right of abour to have a special representation by election on the legislative councils of the country on the same principles that the different Chambers of Commerce and Millowners' and Planters' associations have."

Mr. Wadia said this representation would give the workers a method and weapon of work, at least one of the important methods and weapons of work. The Joint Committee of Parliament had made two recommendations one of which was for having special representatives to be elected by labourers and wage earners and the second was that the wage earning capacity should be made direct qualifications for voting. But on account of some reason or another these recommendations had not been accepted. At the present moment, labour was without vote. In the politics of the future, the workers would have their own important problems and their fight would not be necessarily against Government but against interested capitalist white and brown. They would have to fight for privileges and rights and their opponents would be both foreigners and Indians. The best method of carrying on that fight would be to give expression to their opinion in the legislative councils of the country so that hey could usher in a new era when they shall know their rights and impose their will on legislature. The Indian workers to-day when they demanded this right of representation were better educated and had better culture than the workmen of England when they got the vote. There was no necessity to wait until there was a wider diffusion of education because the Indian worker had a culture of his own. When capitalists had their special representation on the Legislative Councils there was no reason why the workmen should not have that privilege.

Mr. Gokhale seconded and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. V. J Sathaye moved the following resolution:—

EVIL OF DRINKING.

"That this Congress demands that the authorities in India do prohibit the openin of drink shops in the vicinity of factories and labour centres."

Mr. Sathaye dwelt upon the evils resulting from the proximity of such shops to factories and labour centres and urged that milk shops should be located there instead.

Swami Lal Mani Aryapracharak said liquor was the devil's poison which workers should shun.

Mr. Natese Navker supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. N. C. Kelker moved the following resolution:—

BOMBAY LABOUR DISCONTENT.

"That this Congress condemns the attitude of the employers towards the strikers of the city of Bombay who have conducted courageously the struggle for over a month remarkably free from violence and urges upon our countrymen to give all aid they can to help the strikers for bettering the condition of their lives.

"This Congress urges his Excellency the Governor to intervene to terminate the strike upon terms honourable to all concerned while securing for the strikers appropriate wages and conditions. This Congress appoints a Deputation consisting of Messrs. Baptista, Dalvi, Ginwalla, Pawar and Chaman Lall to interview his Excellency the Governor for the purpose abovementioned as well as to lay the resolution of the Congress before his Excellency."

Mr. Kelker said the "Times of India" had tried to ridicule them by saying that the strikes had taken place before the "Unions" were started. But Unions were not started because there was no Labour discontent before. When two men quarrelled of whom one was very strong and the other weak, people naturally sided with the latter without regard to any consideration whether his cause was right or wrong. Similarly he appealed to Government to be friend the labourers who were weak against the capitalists who were strong

Mr. Vaikunthrai Desai seconded the resolution.

Mr. Miller supporting the resolution said if the Tram strike was not brought to an end, he would appeal to his Lahore friends to close all *Karkhanas* in Lahore and would make a similar appeal to Madras.

The resolution was carried.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SERVICES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved the following resolution:—

"That this Congress places on record its deep and grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Hr. B. G. Horniman to the cause of Indian Labour generally and of the workers in Bombay particularly by ably championing their cause and striving for their political and economical, uplift. Further, this Congress condemns the unjust and arbitrary restraint placed upon Mr. Horniman's freedom and calls for the immediate removal of the said restraint."

Mr. Tairsee said Mr. Horniman was not only the friend of Bombay but of the whole of India (cheers). Mr. Horniman had been sent home for what he had done for India. He had made India his home (cheers). He was like Promethius, who brought to this earth the spark of divine fire from Heaven and for this sin the Council of Angels resolved to tie him to a rock where a bird pecked at him. A somewhat similar fate had been meted out to Mr. Horniman by restraining his freedom because he did not extol the bureaucracy and was not moderate in his love for India (Hear, hear). His sin was that he raised hs voice against the actions of the bureaucracy and they sent him home. They knew not what the charges were against him and what were the sins he had committed in the eyes of that bureaucracy but the people of India knew that he was their brother (cheers) and fought for their rights and was hence punished ("Shame").

FRIEND OF LABOURERS.

Continuing, Mr. Tairsee said by this resolution they wanted to tell Mr. Horniman that though some, who called themselves his friends in better times, might have forgotten him, the workmen of Bombay for whom he fought so much had not forgotten him (loud cheers). A recent letter from him to a friend of his in Bombay showed what kindly feelings he had for the poor worker of this city. In that letter he asked his friend to tell the workers of Bombay that he always thought of them, that they held the first place in his mind and that he would always work for them (loud cheers.) He had been condemned without a trial and an opportunity to make his defence, and sent home. It was their duty to demand that the restraint upon his freedom should be removed.

WHOSE FAULT?

Mrs. M. A. Jinnah, seconding the resolution, said the resolution demanded that the arbitrary restraint that had been put upon Mr. Horniman's freedom should be immediately removed. But might she put it to them that it was no fault of Mr. Horniman's nor of Government's but of their own that he was not in India (hear, hear)? What had they done in the matter? She thought the best thing they could do to get him back to India was to agitate and prepare for something more than agitation, not only to bring him back here but to get their rights and privileges (cheers).

NEED OF AGITATION.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, supporting the resolution, said Mr. Horniman had done much for the workers of Bombay but his services were not confined to one class or one city, but extended to the whole of India (cheers). As an instance of his services to the poorer people of Bombay, he mentioned what he (Mr. Horniman) did during the terrible influenza epidemic in Bombay two years ago, when he visited the workmen's chawls and rendered them what help he could. He studied the terrible insanitary conditions in which these people had to live and brought the state of affairs to the notice of the Influenza Committee of the citizens. In view of all that he had done for the people of this country it was their duty to tell him, which they did by this resolution, that they deeply felt his absence and they prayed to the Almighty for his speedy return among them (loud cheers).

Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram, further supporting the resolution, said Mr. Horniman was a friend of workers and not of capitalists. When Mr. Horniman was deported a number of lame and blind poor men who used to receive help from him went crying to his bungalow, bemoaning the fate that would be theirs in the absence of their benefactor. Referring to the work which Mr. Horniman did for the poorer people during the influenza epidemic, the speaker said Mr. Horniman went from chawl to chawl, worked the whole day and night, put the stricken people into ambulances and took them to hospital. He appealed to the people of Bombay and the whole of India to agitate until they got Mr. Horniman back into India. (cheers).

Mr. D. N. Singh further supported the resolution and spoke about the deep regard in which the people of India held Mr. Horniman.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall, further supporting the resolution, said it was a duty but a sad one to have to be standing there to support a resolution for the recall of Mr. Horniman to India. It was a sad duty because, as Mrs. Jinnah had pointed out, the fault was theirs that Mr. Horniman was not among them. The restraint put upon Mr. Horniman's liberty affected not one individual but involved the principle of freedom. He had done incalculable good to this country, was an upholder of their freedom and had fought for their rights (cheers) as few Englishmen had done. And what was it that they had done and were going to do in return for all that he had done for India? They should organise and hold meetings in every village, throughout the country, demanding his immediate return to India (loud cheers).

ARBITRARY ACTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, further supporting the resolution, said he heartily agreed with every word of it. The action of Government in deporting Mr. Horniman without a trial was quite arbitrary. Mr. Horniman had asked for a trial but this had been refused him. They had been protesting against the arbitrary action of the Government of Bombay in deporting Mr. Horniman without a trial and he (the speaker) would say that this conduct towards Mr. Horniman was the greatest blot on the administration of H. E. the Governor for whom he had the greatest respect and

(Continued on page 10.)

COAL SETTLEMENT.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' ATTITUDE.

"TOO MANY CONDITIONS".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

The prospects of the coal settlement, being accepted by the miners, appear to be favourable except in South Wales. Comfortable and even large majorities are anticipated in practically all the coalfields but no secret is made of the fact that South Wales considers that too many conditions are attached to the granting of the increase of two shillings.

In anticipation of acceptance of the terms, arrangements are being made to resume work as speedily as possible. The settlement was reported to a Delegate Meeting of the Railwaymens' Union at the conclusion of which it was announced that the meeting approved the settlement and had decided not to take furtther action pending result of the ballot.

INDUSTRIAL PERIL IN ITALY.

DIRECTERS OF FIAT RESIGN IN A BODY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 2.

A Milan message to "The Times" says:—A general meeting of the Fiat shareholders strikingly reveals an Italian industrial peril. The directors in a body resigned on the ground that it was no longer possible profitably to conduct the company. The directors' report condemns the Government for doing nothing to prevent the recent seizure of factory and accepting the principle of Syndicalist control without defining it. It states that the workmen after their victory in September demanded dismissal of 364 men an forty experts, because they did not approve the movement. The directors state that all discipline, organisation and authority hav been destroyed and therefore, they cannot undertake further responsibility. All plans for enlarging business have been abandoned. The directors offered to cede the Fiat to a cooperative body of workers or to give them interest in the industry but the offers were refused for political reasons.

Buozzi, who headed the recent the metal workers' agitation writes in the "Avanti" admitting that the Italian industry is dying of inanition but throwing the responsibility upo the employers.

HEYWOOD MILLS CLOSED DOWN FOR SIX DAYS.

EFFECT OF SHORT TIME IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 2.

The employers have closed down the cotton mills at Heywood from October 28th to November 2nd and eight thousand employees have been rendered idle. The Official returns show that the almost universal adoption of short time in the cotton industry has minimized the distress, which would otherwise have resulted from the coal strike.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

GREAT CONCERN ABOUT PREVAILING CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 2

Considerable concern is being manifested in Lancashire cotton trade on account of the large numbers of the United States orders which are being cancelled. The President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after a consultation with the American section has in response to the representations from the members that some action should be taken, called a meeting of the firms concerned for November 4th.

LATE SIR G. STOKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Nov. 2.

Death is announced of Sir Gabriel Stokes. Sir G. Stoke entered I.C.S. in 1871. He was Revenue Secretary to Madras Government in 1896 and member of the Council from 1903 to 1908 and acted as Governor of Madras in 1906.

ALLIES' NOTE TO HUNGARY.

DEMAND FOR RATIFICATION OF TREAY OF TRIANON.

THREAT OF "CERTAIN CONSEQUENCES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

Paris.—The Allies have sent Note to the Hungarian Government demanding ratification of the Treaty of Trianon by November 15th and threatening "certain consequences" in the event of noncompliance.

ADRIATIC PROBLEM.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

It is semiofficially announced that direc negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia for the solution of the Adriatic problem will open in the first fortnight in November. Both the countries will be represented by the Premiers and other Ministers.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.

V. C. TO LATE CAPT. HENDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the late Captain George Stuart Henderson, D.S.O., M.C., Second Manchesters, for most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice at Hillah. He died fighting.

HOW HE WON THE V. C.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 2.

The particulars of the deed for which Captain G. S. Henderson won the Victoria Cross show that when his company had been ordered to retire near Hillah, the Arabs fired on it causing it to split up and waver. Captain Henderson, regardless of the danger reorganised a company and attacked and drove the enemy off twice leading a bayonet charge. Subsequently when the situation was most critical he saved it by sheer pluck and coolness, reorganising and steadying the company and the transport. During the second charge he was twice wounded but refused to leave his command. Reaching the objectiv he requested a non-commissioned officer to hol him up on embankment saying:—I am don now. Don't let them beat you.

DINNER TO GENERAL RAWLINSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 2.

Prior to General Rawlinson's departure for India on November 2 Mr. Churchill gave a dinner in his honour at the United Services Club to-night. Field-Marshals Haig, Allenby and other prominent military officers Mr. Montagu and many well-known Anglo-Indian officials were present.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

4 CANDIADTES; SENATOR HARDING THE FAVOURITE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 2.

Washington.—The Presidential election is being held next Tuesday with four candidates, one of whom is Socialist Eugene Debs, who is in gaol, and another Christensen, who is representing the farmer and labour. These two however have no chance whatever.

The real fight is between Senator Harding Republican, and Governor Cox, Democrat and the probabilities are that the first-named will win. Senator Harding's main plank is the opposition to the League of Nations and no American interference with Ireland, while Governor Cox would ratify the Treaty of Versailles with no substantial modifications, and would refer Ireland to the League of Nations.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris Oct. 29.—The Havas Agency states:—The Japanese delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva has arrived at Marseilles on board the Kumano Maru.

London Oct. 30.—Mr. Bhupendranath Basu who has been confined to a nursing home for some weeks is now recovering and hopes to resume his duties as a Mehmer of Mr. Montagu's Council in a few days.

London, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Lyall left £44,214 sterling.

The London Gazette contains the awards of D. S. O. to Major A G Lyell, M. C. to Lieut J R K Wallace (both Black Sea Army) M. C to Lieut V D Arnold and Subadar Devaraju (Mesopotamia).

GERMANY'S ADVERSARIES.

VON SIMONS ON WHAT THEY WANT.

CLAIM TO CO-OPERATE IN MANDATE SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 2.

Berlin.—The Foreign Minister, von Simon reviewing the situation in the Reichstag said that Germany's adversaries were swayed by two main currents of opinion. One wanted to milk the cow, the other to slaughter it. He declared that compulsion would be necessary, if every provision of the Peace Treaty was to be rigorously insisted on. He dealt with the German objection to the destruction of high-speed Diesel engines used in submarines which was demanded by the treaty. He contended that the engines, which were valued at fifteen hundred million marks, were adaptable for industrial use despite their excessive consumption of fuel.

He welcomed Britain's declaration that she would not seize German property and mentioned a similar kind of arrangement with other ex-belligerents including the Japanese agreement to release the property of the so-called "small Germans."

Von Simons said that although the League if Nations was not at present very popular it would be inadvisable to decline admittance to it, if that was proposed from a quarter other than Germany herself and not vetoed by France. Germany would, however, claim the right to cooperate in the mandate system He asserted that it had been proved that Germany was an equally capable Colonial Power as the other nations.

DESTROYING GERMAN AERODROMES

CONCESSIONS BY INTER-ALLIED AVIATION COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 2.

The Inter Allied Aviation Commission has consented to waive the destruction, under the Peace Treaty, of nine military aerodromes, four seaplane stations and three airship harbours in Germany. Fifteen per cent. of the privately owned aviation buildings used for military purposes in the war will be left standing, but with very few exceptions the airship halls will be pulled down. It is officially stated that the aerodromes in question will be utilised for international civil aviation and that the Allies are taking precautions to prevent the use of the aerodromes by the Germans for military purposes.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN BRITAIN.

SEQUEL TO BRITAIN'S WAIVING HER RIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 2.

Paris.—Steps are being taken to clear up the differences which have arisen between Paris and London, as a result of the announcement that Britain is waiving her right under the Treaty of Versailles to seize the German property in Britain. It is understood that the attitude of the French Government is that the Treaty, elaborated by all the Allies, should not be modified, except by common agreement and that Britain has no particular power to abandon Paragraph 18, empowering the seizure of the German Property.

France also rejects the view expressed by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons that Paragraph 18, implied that the respective governments had a right to take whatever action they considered necessary, pointing out, moreover, that it was agreed, after the Frankfurt affair, that none of the Allies would act without first consulting the others.

SCAPA FLOW SINKING.

DEMAND OF DOCK MATERIAL FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 2.

Paris.—As a compensation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow, the Council of Ambassadors has decided to demand, from Germany, an immediate delivery of 192,000 tons of dock material, also the delivery within thirty months of further amount of dock material to be fixed by the Reparations Commission. The latter has fixed this supplementary quantity at 83,000 tons so that the total amount claimed for Scapa Flow is 275,000 tins of material.

BOLSHEVIKS ORGANISING VOLGA ARMY.

ITS COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH

ATTACK IMMINENT ON GEN. WRANGEL'S FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

Sebastopol.—It is reported that the Bolsheviks are organising on the Volga army of a hundred thousand bayonets comprising the Chinese, the Magyars, the Germans, the Tartars and other non-Russians. The army is expected to be completed three months hence All indications point to a big Bolshevik attack being imminent on General Wrangel's front. General Wrangel is preparing for one It is reported that twelve thousand of General Budienny's cavalry are marching against General Wrangel.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

IS CLIMAX APPROACHING?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m. Nov. 2.

While the news from Russia should be accepted with great reserve, the evergrowing reports of seriousness of the situation indicate that the climax may be approaching as a result of Martial-Law in Moscow and the mobilisation (the object of which is not yet known) of all Communists.

The Food Commissary in Moscow announces that peasants of eleven governments are in revolt owing to the requisitions of corn. It is stated that among those arrested is General Brusiloff.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT LEAVES FOR S. AFRICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Princess and son departed for South Africa to-day to take up the Governor Generalship. The Prince of Wales, numerous members of the Royal Family, court officials and other prominent persons bade them farewell at the station and the docks.

C. P. RAMASAWAMY IYER'S ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

HIS POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

PREMATURE END OF A MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer held a meeting to-day to further his election campaign for the Madras Legislative Council. He began his address by referring to several anonymous letters he had received threatening him with bodily injury and assault. (A voice, 'Certainly not' and cries of "Shame") in case he should attend the meeting and stated that having regard to a recent occurrence he had to take precautions for self defence. (Here the speaker showed a revolver to the audience). He was however glad to notice that the audience was in a perfectly good temper and was apparently willing to hear both sides.

TRUE END OF DEMOCRACY.

Proceeding he referred to cards which had been posted on the walls in various parts of the town inscribed: "Don't vote for Brahmins". He said the true end of democracy was to create equality of opportunities. It was incumbent on each community to realise that the paramount object was to work in harmony and concern with every other community. There was no use in one community's bandying words with another or attributing to it friendish motives. Every one of them should realise that to the extent to which they were lacking in their efforts to develop that sense of social equality, so much were they falling short of the true democratic ideals. The speakers could not see how in matter like education, development of industries etc. there could be a Brahmana programme as opposed to a non-Brahmana programme. He repudiated the statement attributed to him that he called the non-Brahmin movement a mischievous movement, saying that the epithet was rightly applicable to a non-Brahmin who merely attempted to inculcate hatred.

Referring to his political programme Mr. Iyer said that leaving aside those who were wedded to the theory of Non-Cooperation other political parties in India were generally of the opinion that small as was the boon of responsibility conferred upon them, the path had to be trodden before the goal could be reached. A short cut open to the people if they domonstrated their absolute fitness for self-government.

There was some interruption while the speech was being delivered and it increased at this stage and the Chairman had to declare the meeting closed.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ARMIES

MR. CHURCHILL'S UNDERESTIMATE OF COSTS

THE "TIMES" ON BENEFIT OF "EUROPEAN ROCKFELLERS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 2.

"The Times" in a leader expresses the opinion that Mr. Churchill made a considerable underestimate when he quoted fifty millions annually as the cost of the upkeep of the huge Near and Middle East armies of over 170,000 British and Indians. It urges that in view of the country's enormous taxation and economic position disclosing the financial side of the situation to be like Bedlam, the supplementary estimate for Mesopotamia should be presented immediately to enable Parliament to deal with the problem vigorously. "The Times" believes that the military situation could be cleared up by the end of the year. The Government should state clearly immediately when the taxpayer will be relieved, while as regards the oil policy, the Government must make it plain that the San Remo agreement does not imply that the country is to be heavily taxed for the benefit of a group of European Rockefellers.

PERSIAN CORSACKS FROM RESHT RETREATING.

GEN. IRONNDI HOLDING PERSIA'S RED FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

A Teheran telegram to "The Times" say that the Persian Cossacks from Resht retreated through the British lines betwee Kudum and Rustamabad. Apparently there were no casualties, while there is not yet evidence that the enemy is pursuing them. General Ironside now holds Persia's Red front.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 29.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. Nov. 2.

Interviewed by a representative of "Le Petit Journal," Painleve stated that there was no Bolshevism in China, but the economic development was hindered by the economic and political difficulties. Painleve said he firmly believed that it was the duty of great nations to help China, whose potentialities were enormous.

BURMESE RICE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The exportable surplus of rice was raised by fifty thousand tons to two millions and fifty thousand. Half of he sanctioned increase is available for sale to foreign countries. The recent rains have greatly improved the prospects of the Lower Burma paddy crop despite the heavy rains.

TRAMS BOYCOTTED IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The boycott of Rangoon trams by the Burmans continues though few Indians can be seen occasionally using the trams. Attacks on cars and attempts to compel passengers to alight have ceased.

SWAMI SRADDHANANDA IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Nov. 1.

Swamy Shraddananda arrived on Friday evening and was met by a large and enthusiastic crowd who escorted him to Dr. Mehta's house. The projected reception at the wharf had to be abandoned owing to late arrival. At a largely attended meeting at the Jubilee Hall on Saturday when the Swami was presented with an address eulogising his services to National Education, and cow protection,

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Jubbulpore wires:—

Tajuddin, Editor of the "Taj and Khilafat" has been arrested under section 25A and 505 I. P. C. Hearing has been fixed on the 16th inst. at Jubbulpore.

The Hon. Mr. B. Venkatanathi Raju has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Non-Mahomedan constituency.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE

DOES GREECE WANT HIM BACK?

DR. STREIT'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6 30 p.m. Nov. 2

The newspaper "Temps" publishes an interview with the notorious Doctor Streit who held ministerial posts in Greece under ex-King Constantine, and who has remained in attendance on him since his dethronement. Dr. Streit said that he could not make a statement regarding the acceptance of the throne by Prince Paul, as Venizelos' conditions were not yet known, but he declared that the abdication of ex-King Constantine was impossible. He added that ex-King Constantine was convinced that the time had come when the people would call him back to Greece. "Constantine" concluded Dr. Streit "is waiting and he will not wait in vain."

LALAJI'S PLEA FOR LABOUR.

(Continued from page 9.)

whose sympathy with the people of this Presidency be recognised. He hoped this blot on his administration would not be allowed to remain one moment longer. Mr. Horniman had rendered great services to India, which he had adopted as his own land, and done his best for its uplift, and it was the bounden duty of the people of India to protest against his arbitrary deportation (loud cheers).

The resolution was carried.

WOMEN WORKERS.

The following resolution were put from the chair and carried:—

"This Congress is of opinion that every mill factory and workshop where women are employed should be provided with special accommodation where the women workers can, during their hours of work, keep their young children".

"That this Congress resolves that Government be requested to appoint special lady inspectors for the purpose of examining the condition of labour and of safeguarding the interests of women operatives."

"That this Congress places on record its grateful acknowledgment of the work done by the Indian Workers' Welfare League of London and by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala on behalf of the workers of India and hereby authorizes the Standing Committee to get into communication with the League with a view to closer cooperation for the representation in England of the interests of Indian workers."

"That this Congress records an emphatic protest against the action of Government in proscribing the "Daily Herald" of London."

Mr. Baptista, then addressing the assembly, said there was a lot of victimisation of Union workers by their employers. Messrs Alcock Ashdown and Co. had dismissed two of their workmen because, he alleged, they were trade unionists. Mr. Baptista produced these men on the platform and the President announced that a Bombay Union had promised to give them Rs. 500.

CLOSING SPEECH.

Bringing the proceedings of the Congress to a close, the President said it was his duty to thank those who conceived the idea of holding this Congress and carried out the work with patience and courage. He was told by Mr. Baptista that the idea had originated with Mr. Chaman Lall (cheers) and Mr. Pawar (cheers), and he took this opportunity of thanking them on behalf of the Congress for the work they had done in making it a success (cheers). He next thanked the volunteers and that band of wealthy workers who, by their help in making the Congress a success, had shown that though they did not belong to the working classes their heart felt for humanity as deeply and nobly as those who did not possess riches. He congratulated Bombay on possessing this band of wealthy workers.

Proceeding, the President said they had inaugurated there a movement which would play an important part in the decision of the destinies of the world. They had started the movement not to further the cause exclusively of one class of their countrymen but of the whole of the country. The interests of the workmen were identical with those of the rest of their countrymen, and the movement had been started not out of any class hatred but with the object of bringing the country to the level of prosperity of other parts of the world, which they could do only when their workmen got human wages, and unless this was done no country could really prosper. For, the prosperity of a country was not to be judged by the number of its capitalists, not by the amount of the import of gold and silver, not by the returns of trade figures but by the conditions in which the masses of that country lived ("Hear Hear"). When they in India said that they were a poor people they did not mean to say that they had no rich people in their country but that the masses lived under conditions of life which were poorer than in most of the countries of the world, and they wanted to bring them to the level of other parts of the world.

Concluding, the President said if the workers had the heart and the will to achieve success they would achieve that success. He took this opportunity of saying that the workmen of India and his other countrymen were inferior to none in morality or character. The only thing which made them helpless was lack of education. With the help of this Congress they should be able to organise labour and obtain its just rights (Loud cheers).

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President. He said Lala Lajpat Rai had rendered invaluable services to the cause of his country.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, seconding the resolution, also referred to Mr. Lajpat Rai's services.

Mr. J. Baptista, supporting the resolution, said Mr. Lajpat Rai was a man who harboured no hatred even towards those who harmed him.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, the whole assembly standing up and cheering the President, and a similar ovation was accorded to Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani and Mr. Chaman Lall when votes of thanks to them were passed.

At the conclusion of the sessions, a piece of cloth manufactured by Madras workers in their own factory was auctioned by Mr. Chaman Lall and was bought by Mr. Chhotani for Rs. 255, who also gave a donation of Rs. 500 to the Congress funds.

BOMBAY LABOUR DISCONTENT

NO IMPROVEMENT.

MILKMEN GRANTED INCREMENT.

The tram service yesterday, was as unsatisfactory as on the previous days. It seems the Company is long since trying to make up its extravagant disbursements in respect of daily wages paid to the Pathan hirelings and "bakshis" to their loyalists by issuing direct tickets available only for the car of issue. Every change now costs an anna (to the poor passenger who could formerly go all round the city for one anna. And this method of the Company coupled with the tram-boycott movement, has made a large body of the people discard the use of trams. Irregularities of service also have not been the least remedied as yet. At 7 a.m. a handful of cars come out on the three main lines only and as the day advances, they begin to dwindle to fewer and fewer and in the evening, after 7.30, scarcely any car can be seen.

The ways of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in their passing blank cheque to the profiteering commercial bodies like the Bombay Gas Company and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, have caused an irritation among the public.

Yesterday the Company resumed service along the Mussum-Sandhurst Road route which had been suspended for so many days.

GASWORKERS' STRIKE

The Pathan agents of the Company have not been able to light all the street lamps as yet. Only a few of them at some points were lit last night.

POSTAL STRIKE

The Postal and Telegraph strike also continued on Tuesday without any improvement in the situation. The house to house delivery system which has been restarted in the Colaba district is of as little convenience to the public as the old arrangement namely that of delivery at centres. A few men have been secured to deliver the post from house to house. In many cases they fail to find out the proper places to deliver letters.

STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

The statement appearing yesterday in a morning daily of Bombay, that "the men were promised a general distribution of relief out of the fund collected from the public as well as small loans out of the Postal Union's funds, would be made yesterday evening (Monday evening) but it is not yet known whether this promise has been fulfilled," seems to be a downright falsehood. The men were never promised a general distribution on Monday on which day all the office-bearers of the Union were busy about the Trade Union Congress and it was only a few days ago that many of the men who approached the Union were given some monetery help. Of course, the Union is still ready to give monotary help to any of its members who would ask for it.

MILKMEN'S STRIKE.

The milkmen's strike came to an end on Monday evening when an increase of annas four was given in their daily wages. These men used to get 12 annas a day formerly.

CALCUTTA STEVEDORES.

10,000 SIRDARS AND COOLIES ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Sirdars and coolies of the Calcutta stevedores working at jetties, docks and moorings and numbering about ten thousand, went on strike this morning for increased wages. No disturbance of any kind is reported.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The storm in the bay is probably moving in a Northeasterly direction and its centre is roughly 300 miles West of Rassein. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, Southeast Madras and local in Lower Burma, Malabar and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occured in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts:— Rangoon one inch, Diamond Island four, Bangalore one and half, Mercara two, Trivandram Madras Negapatam and Selam one.

Forecast:— Extension into Arakan and decrease in South of Peninsula.

Correspondence

RAILWAY ZULUM.

POONA ASSISTANT STATION MASTER STRANGE BEHAVIOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday night at about 11 p.m. I came to Poona station to catch the Bombay-Madras Mail. I asked for a 2nd class ticket which was not given. Then as I had some luggage with me I asked for a platform ticket, so that I could stay in the 2nd class waiting room, which too was refused.

After some time one ticket collector kindly allowed me in. About midnight the Assistant Stationmaster on duty came to me and said either show your ticket or get out! I began to explain my position to him when he suddenly got wild and furious and said either show your ticket or get out. If not, I will neck you out and arrest you for trespass. When I insisted on my right to wait on the platform he roughly handled me and pushed me out.

After being pushed out of the platform I was writing a complaint to the D. T. S. The A. S. M. on getting this information through some of his assistants rushed up to me grinding his teeth and plucking his moustache and said: "If you wait here for an hour more I will thrash you." I calmly told him that he could do anything he liked. Then the ruffian-like man gave orders to the booking clerk not to issue any ticket to me and wanted another man to take down my name and address for prosecuting me for trespass. I readily gave my name and address and managed to get a 2nd class ticket to Dhand and a 3rd class ticket to Madras through my friends. The A. S. M. when he saw me in the 2nd class compartment much against his wish to stop my journey, became uncontrolable and satisfied his anger by walking fast this way and that way pretending not to have seen me. The signal was given! I thought the time had arrived for the A. S. M. to thrash me! But to my surprise the train left the platform and the A. S. M. walked to his office victorious!—Yours, etc.,

R. S. SHANKER NARAIN.

Wadi, Oct. 30.

CONGESTION IN POLICE COURTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Generally speaking there are several factors which lead to the increase of crimes in a citiy. At present some of the main ones being:

(1) Increase of population, (2) cessation of war with its necessary evil—the recrudence of crimes, (3)and the inefficiency of the Police to detect crimes.

Justice in criminal courts, as at present administered, is sacrificed at the altar of despatch. The Presidency Magistrates are called upon to try cases of various nature like the Police who have to do multifarious duties. All sorts of Municipal cases which include the Rent Act, Water, Building, Licenses and health Department cases, come up before them in fairly large numbers. To add to their list, there is a fresh crop of strikers' prosecutions With the single addition of a Presidency Magistrate at Dadar, there is a fair ratio of one Magistrate to a population of two and a half lacs. It is a question whether the mere shifting of one Court from Mazagon and locating the same at Girgaon has lessened the hardships and worries of the litigants. Formerely, as is the case at the Esplanade Court the two Courts, at Mazagon used to take up Police and Summons cases by turns.

The Court at Dadar, Mazagon and Girgaon, as at present constitued, try both the Police and Summons cases on the some day. Although the parties and witnesses in private prosecutions are summoned to attend at 11-30 a.m. from day to day, their cases are not taken up till late in the afternoon soon after the Police cases are tried and finished, with the result that the Magistrates are made to work at a high pressure to finish their day's work on the board.

The apparent increase of work is these Courts cause no little inconvenience to the litigants and their witnesses and mulct them in heavy professional costs.

The other day there was a discussion in the Corporation to recommend the Government to appoint an additional Magistrate. The Government must be warned not to appoint a Municipal Magistrate, because being under the thumb of the Executive, the people will have no confidence in such Court. There is already sufficient room for one more court at the Mazagon Police Court for a Presidency Magistrate, and the same must be filled up at a very early date. The Government has been known to exhibit a very strange parsimonious policy in the administration ofcriminal justice, and it is high time for the Government to appoint an additional Presidency Magistrate, adopting a liberal and uniform salary for the post to attract men of good calibre and practice in one of the most important departments of British administration in India.—Yours etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Prag Mahal,
Kalbadevi Road,
Oct 27th 1920.

B. B. & C. I EMPLOYEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir— At a largely attended meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees held at Mehsana on the evening of the 30th October 1920 under the presidenship of Mr.Bapat, B. A. LL. B, Mr. M. V. Kothari, Secretary B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association, Ahmedabad, addressed them on the present situation of discontent on the Railway. He criticised the speech of Major General Freeland, the Agent, at Simlo Canference saying that his survey of the situation was faulty and illogical; and his advice to the Railway authorities in the country to close down rather than to give way if Railway men repeated their demands asd emphosised them with a threat of a strike, was simply absurd. He further criticised the formation of District Committees by the Railway in so far as the methods employed were far from fair and constitutional, and the object was to destroy the Association, which was a purely constitutional body working in a constitutional manner: He urged the staff to ignore the district Committees altogether in view of the resolution passed by the Central Executive Committee of the Associaition to that effect. Mr. Bapat also exhorted the staff to remain firm and united and have nothing to do with the District Committees. A subcommittee of five members was formed according to the constitution of the Association.—Yours etc.

VITHALDAS H.
For Hon. Secretary.

GUIDANCE OF A MUSHRIK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Maulana Mujiburrahonan Khan, trustee and the secretary of the theological board of Aligarh College, questioned the wisdom of following the words of a Mushrik and has challenged the ulamas to show from the scriptures if the guidance of a Mushrik in religious matters was permissible—("Chronicle", 30th October). Can anything be more absurd than this declaration of the Moulana The five fundamental principles of Islam are the unity of God (Kalma) prayers (Namaz), fasts (Rozas), pilgrimage (Haj) and charity (Lakat). Has any Mushrik dared to seduce a Muslim by advising him to forsake these fundamental principles or to be guided by some other principles? Then why this outburst? Is Mr. Mohamed Ali a Mushrik? Does any one question the faith of Mr. Shaukat Ali? Perhaps Mr. Gandhi is the culpable individual whose guidance is so much resented. As regards his challenge to ulamas to cite a precedent from the scriptures, can he cite a precedent from the whole Islamic history like the present situation, when the Khalifa was virtually a prisoner in the hands of the non-Muslims, his capital occupied by non-Muslim troops, his empire parcelled out among non-Muslim powers, and no other Mohammedan empire existing which could right all these wrongs, and re-establish the dignity of the Khilafat. If a Muslim were to commit an act which is *naram* and if a non-Muslim friend were to wean him from his evil ways the Maulana would be enraged as the non-Muslim was usurping the functions of the Maulana. Why does not the Maulana, the secretary of the theological board stand up and lead the Muslims? If he works and suffers only a quarter as much as the Mahatma, Gandhiji himself will be proud to follow him and the Ali brothers will feel honoured to act as his humble subalterns. But I am afraid what with deep pondering over, and labouring in such of brilliant questions like the one he has just propounded, the Maulana will have no time.—Yours. etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

INDIA AND INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The war, while full of hideous tales and no less horrors, has brought to India a very good result in its train. It has caused a great awakening and opened in her history a new era of industrial progress and advancement. The thoughtful men in India have after all realized that the existing conditions are not satisfactory, but even inimical to national development. Accentuated by the growing pressure of foreign competition and chiefly by the stress of the terrible war they demand a complete industrial system on Western or most efficient lines. Some philanthropic and patriotic men have, to their no ordinary credit, taken practical steps; but the number of such persons is regretfully very insignificant. Figuring amongst whom foremost are perhaps the names of Messrs. Ganny Haji Ahmad and Yusuf Haji Ahmad, the well-known big exporters and importers of India (Calcutta) and Java (Sourabaia). Counselled by Mr. I. H. M. Abrehani, an experienced commercial expert of Junagarh, and Mr. Syed Khalil Uddin Eryani, a mechanical engineer, they have launched up a scheme of sending Indian Muslim educated young men to foreign countries for sugar industry. Unconditionally they have granted this year five scholarships to the Indian graduates to learn sugar manufacturing in Java for three years and I am one of those fortunate five. The kind treatment and good regard that they have meted out to us throughout provides another proof of their deep sympathy with and keen desire for the welfare of India.

There are nearly 1,700 States, many well-to-do persons and hundreds of millionaire merchants in India. All of them if they wish can very conveniently send up every year, or say after an interval of every three years, at least one student each to the foreign countries for various industries. If this is done India will have in a very few years a large number of industrial experts to develop her resources and wealth on a scale unprecedented so far and then her glorious past will come again.

Will the Congress and the Muslim League in India give this matter their attention.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. AZIZ, B.A. (Alig.),

MERCHANTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir— With reference to the letter of Mr. Lalji Padmsy Jt. Hon. Secretary, the Rice Merchants Association which appears in your to-day's issue, will you allow me the hospitalaty of your columns and hence the opportunity to inform him publicly that Mr. Mathradas Canji Matani being a representative of the Association has no "locus standi" to sign in "his own name and in his individual capacity." Does Mr.Lalji Padmsy and his Association know that much?

Will Mr. Lalji Padmsy let the public know whether it is a fact that the general meeting of the Association was called at the inspiration and persuasion of outside pressure.

Will either Mr. Lalji Padmsy or his Association or its official publish the official or semi-official communication received on the sub ject?

I have seen it. Will he or they let the public see it and form its opinion on the subject?.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay Nov. 1.

THE CONTROL OF RICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space to the following few lines which may be useful to the public, Ever since the rice Control Department has been opened and the rates of Burma rice in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and export from Burma Ports to Indian Ports controlled the public has been crying the uselessness and mismanagement of the control Department. Though the control was partially necessary in the middle of the last year yet it has proved its uselessness and unnecessity during the rest of the time The Control Department failed so utterl that the poor people for whose benefits the control was established expressed themselves against the continuance of the control.

Now that the time has come to put an end to the Control Department I request the Government to do so as soon as possible. The crop of rice in Burma has been very plenteous and there will be a good stock of rice to be exported to the Indian ports and so it is likely that there will be no rise in rates of rice in India. On the contrary, in the absence of the Control Department the rates of rice will decrease considerably as most of the rice-merchants prophesy. It is necessary that the export of rice should remain controlled to the foreign ports. I once more request the Government to raise control and act according to the desire of most of the merchants and the poor classes.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. MEHTA.

Bhat Bazar,
Nov. 1.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S ADDRESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Wildridge's letter It no doubt breathes indignation, as he frankly admits. Will Mr. Wildridge be so good as to read the address over again, and answer the following queries?

(1) Does Lalaji's address contain facts or fiction?

(2) Are not the higher services of Government paid exorbitant salaries?

(3) Are not the lower grades often denied a living wage?

(4) Are not the masses left illiterate, when large sums are thrown away on Railways an Military expenditures?

(5) Is not Indian labour made to till and toil in Africa, in America and in Fiji, and is then treated as a chattel?

(6) Has the Bureaucracy shown any practical sympathy for the Indian Labour?

(7) How are the Bureaucracy and their followers behaving in respect of the present strikes?

(8) And how do the Anglo-Indian papers distort Indian view points and ridicule Indian aspirations, even as regards Labour?

(9) Should not the President of the Labour Congress recite these grievances?

(10) Is he not also speaking to an audience far beyond these shores?

(11) How can he expect help from British Labour and redress from British Government, if he does not set out all the disabilities under which Indian Labour is groaning?

May I say, Sir, that Lalaji's criticisms were against Bureaucracy, and not against British people? How can he dream of creating hatred against the British people, when he hopes and aspires and strives for Internationalising labour? I must admit, that Lalaji's address is wholly critical. It lacks a constructive programme. But it does not lack goodwill for Labour all the world over. —Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

WHERE ARE THE SHAREHOLDERS?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I wonder that in this present state of strike why even the shareholders whose interest is with the working of the Trams become deaf to the appeals of the poor strikers. They all like to pocket the dividend which is earned by the sweat of the poor workers but they don't like to help them. Are they men of heart or men without heart?—Yours, etc.,

G. S. R.

REFORMED COUNCILS.

MADRAS NOMINATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Reports so far available of the nominations of the candidates for the coming elections show that for the four non-Mahomedan seats in the Council of State for Madras there are ten candidates and for the one Mahomedan seat there are two candidates, viz., the Hon. Mr. Ahmed Thambi Narakkayar and Mr. Asad Ali Khan. There are five candidates for the Non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency of Madras for the Legislative Assembly and for the rural non-Mahomedan constituencies of the Legislative Assembly twenty candidates have been registered. Messrs. Alexander and F. W. Partridge are candidates for the European constituency of the local legislature and Mr. T. Richmond has been declared elected for the Anglo-Indian constituency. There are nine candidates for the four seats in the city of Madras for the local Legislature and an equal proportion of candidates are competing for the rural constituencies.

Mr. G. E. SCRIVEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

News has been received from Baluchistan that Mr. G. E. Scriven, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, who was carried off across the border from the Kundi station in September last by an outlaw from the British territory has been handed over by the Afghan authorities and arrived at Quetta on the 27th of October. Although Mr. Scriven was detained in Kandahar for some weeks pending receipt of orders from Kabul he states that he was throughout treated with marked respect and kindness. Quarters were furnished for him in European style and a staff of servants was deputed to wait upon him. All necessaries were provided and a carriage was placed at his disposal. On his return to the frontier he was escorted by Sardar Abdus Samad Khan and a Subedar with 11 followers and the Governor of Kandahar. Sardar-i-Azam Sardar Abdul Quddus Khan presented him with a horse. Sher Zaman Khan, a Naib Tahsildar of Baluchistan who was kidnapped by raiders in Zhob some two or three months ago, was also handed back at the same time.

TALATIS IN CONFERENCE.

TO STRIKE ON 13TH FAILING TO GETS DEMANDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Nov. 1.

The conference of Talatis of the whole presidency was successfully held at Kalyan yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. Bapusaheb Phadke, President District Local Board, Thana. About 450 delegates, representing all Districts, except three, where there all Kulkarnis had attended. Though the promoters of the Conference had respectfully requested all the Collecors and Commissioner to attend, none attended, nor even sent letters expressing sympathy.

A resolution demanding salaries from Rs. 40 to Rs 90, was unanimously passed and wired to the authorities. It was also resolved to strike on the 13th instant if the demands were not acceded to.

(Continued from Column 6.)

on a footing of equality with Europeans and they protest against the declaration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he cannot assent to this policy of justice.

(d) The Council request the Government of India to be pleased to issue instructions to the representatives appointed by them to the League of Nations, to lay before the League the policy declared by His Excellency and secure its support to measures necessary for giving effect to that policy.

(ii) Fiji.

(e) The Council again urge that the Government of India should press for an independent inquiry into the recent disturbances in Fiji and the methods employed to suppress them. They further urge that the repatriation ofIndian labourers from Fiji should be expedited as much as possible.&

WHEAT EXPORT.

"The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India request the Government of India to reconsider to permit the export of 400,000 tons of wheat at a time when the partial failure of the monsoon coming on the top of already very heavy prices of food-grains has rendered it necessary for all available foodstuffs to be conserved for India's own consumption.

"LIBERALS" AND PRESENT SITUATION.

NON-COOPERATION CONDEMNED.

ESHER REPORT DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India was held at Bombay on Saturday and Sunday last in the hall of the Servants of India Society at Sandhurst Road. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the President, was in the chair. The Council passed the following resolutions:—

THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

I.—(a) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India affirm their strong conviction that the Non-Cooperation movement is fraught with danger to the best interests of the country as it is bound to lead to lawlessness, disorder and anarchy and to retard the development of sound national life and the early attainment of Self-Government.

(b) While fully sharing the feeling of indignation aroused in the country by the disregard of Indian public opinion and of the claims of justice as exhibited in their various acts of administration by the Government, against which the Council have already protested, they are convinced that progress towards a higher political status in the Empire can only be achieved by means of well-regulated constitutional effort and not by abstention from Councils or by agitation calculated to undermine respect for law and constituted authority as well as to foster feelings of bitter racial hatred incompatible with orderly progress.

(c) The Council particularly condemn the disruptive agitation among students and the mischievous and ill-advised attempts at inducing them to leave their schools and colleges and injuring the institutions themselves. Nothing can be more ruinous to the youth of the country and the well-being and advancement of the people than the Non-Cooperation propaganda directed against educational institutions. and the Council earnestly exhort the country to discountenance the agitation in every possible manner.

(d) The Council urge provincial Liberal leagues and associations to take active steps in their respective areas to impress upon the peolpe the harmful character of the Non-Cooperation propaganda and the necessity of their counter-acting it by educating the masses of means of speeches, leaflets and newspapers.

THE PUNJAB AFFAIR.

II.—(a) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India reaffirm the opinions recorded in Resolution I of the last meeting and protest against the failure of the Government to render justice by imposing adequate punishment upon officers who were guilty of acts of cruelty, oppression and humiliation during the period of Martial Law administration in the Punjab. The Council record their conviction that the failure of British statesmanship to rise to the demands of the situation in regard to the Punjab affair has largely prevented the people from realising the value of the constitutional reforms.

(b) The Council deplore the disallowance by H. E. the Viceroy of the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's resolution on the Punjab affair in the last session of the Indian Legislative Council, contrary to the promise of the Home Member to afford the Council an opportunity for the discussion of a subject on which the most intense and widespread feeling was aroused in the whole country.

THE ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

(a) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India have read with profound surprise and regret the report of the Army in India Committee presided over by Lord Esher, and desire to enter their emphatic protest against the composition of the Committee, which was alike inadequate and unsatisfactory in that it included pronounced reactionaries like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana and left Indian interests to be represented practically by only one member.

(b) The Council express their strong disapproval of the procedure followed by the Committee in their inquiry, (1) in settling the principles governing the future military policy of India before they left England, before their Indian colleagues were apointed or could join them, and before they could consult anybody in India; (2) in seeking to obtain, before publication, the approval of His Majesty's Government to the conclusions so arrived at; (3) in deciding to examine no witnesses; and (4) in conducting their proceedings *in camera*.

(c) The Council desire to record their protest against the practice of His Majesty's Government giving effect to or otherwise disposing of recommendations made by commissions or committees on matters of vital importance to the people of India without affording any opportunity for the expression of their views to the Indian Legislature and the Indian public. And the Council urge that none of the recommendations of the Esher Committee should be in any way acted upon until the Indian public and the new Indian Legislature have had an opportunity of expressing their views and before the actual cost of the scheme is worked out and made known to the public.

(d) The Council are further of opinion that owing to the unsatisfactory composition and procedure of the Committee the problems considered by them have been approached exclusively from the standpoint of imperial policy and requirements and hardly at all from the point of view of the requirements of India, whether with reference to her internal needs, or her position as a partner entitled to equality of status with the self-governing dominions, or the natural rights and aspirations of the people of India to take an honourable part in the defence of their country, or the capacity of the country to bear the financial burdens entailed by the scheme.

(e) The Council regret the fundamental assumption in the report that the condition of grave unrest in the Near and Middle East, for which India has in no way been responsible and which has on the other hand been created by the complications of European diplomacy and politics, are matters which must be provided against by saddling India with the burdens necessitated by an imperial military policy.

(f) The Council deplore the recommendations of the Committee, (1) to allow the Imperial General Staff in England to exercise what the Committee call "a considered influence" on the military policy of the Government of India which, if carried out, must have the effect of reducing the military administration of India to a position of dependence upon the War Office in England and depriving the Government of India of their control of Indian military affairs; and (2) to virtually release the Commander-in-Chief in India from the constitutional supremacy of the civil power.

(g) In the opinon of the Council the reforms urgently needed in the organisation and administration of the Army in India should, *inter alia*, include the following:—(1) The Army in India should be independent of the British Army and under the control of the Government of India and not of the War Office; (2) the Commander-in-Chief should only be the Executive head of the Army and should not be a member of the Governor-General's Council, and the portfolio of Defence should be separately entrusted to a civilian member of the Governor-General's Council; (3) Indian troops should not as a rule be employed in service outside the frontiers of India, except in grave emergencies and with the free consent of the Governor-General in Council; (4) the King's Indian subjects should be freely admitted to all arms of the defensive organisation of the country; not less than 25 per cent. of the King's Commissions should be given to His Majesty's Indian subjects, to start with, and the proposition should be raised in ten years to 50 per cent. by an annual increment of 2½ per cent.; (5) adequate facilities should be provided in India for the training of Indians as officers in all branches of the Army, by their admission into existing institutions as well as by the establishment of new institutions and in all other possible ways; (6) all invidious distinctions based upon racial considerations should be abolished in the Army; (7) the Indian Territorial Force should be constituted on exactly the same lines and its members entitled to the same rights and privileges as the Indian Auxiliary Force; (8) there should be a distinct Indian Military Medical Service for the requirements of the army in India, recruited both in India and England; and (9) so long as the army in India is maintained partly to meet imperial needs and controlled by the British War Office, a fair and adequate share of India's military expenditure determined by the relative interests and capacity of the two countries, should be paid by the British Treasury.

THE LOVETT COMMITTEE REPORT.

IV.—(a) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India strongly disapprove of the recommendations of the Medical Services Reorganisation Committee, which, if carried into effect, will perpetuate existing anomalies and inequalities injurious to efficiency and inconsistent with the rights and interests of Indians.

(b) In the Council's opinion there should be a distinct Civil Medical Service recruited mainly in India, and members of the military service should not ordinarily be employed in civil administration.

(c) To meet military emergencies in times of war the Council suggest that offers of the Indian Civil Medical Service should be bound by agreement to undergo military training for fixed periods at stated intervals to go on field service when required.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA AND FIJI.

(V) The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India re-affirm resolutions III and V passed at their last meeting, relating, respectively to Indians in East Africa and in Fiji.

(i) East Africa:—

(b) The Council protest once more against the policy of racial discrimination against Indians that is being followed in East Africa with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government. They urge that Indians should not be segregated in locations or prohibited from acquiring property outside those areas, and further, that the franchise should be extended to them on equal terms with the white settlers and they should be accorded their proportionate share of elective representation in the Legislative Council.

(c) The Council urge that full effect should be given to the policy enunciated by His Excellency the Viceroy, that East Africa (Kenia and Tanganyika) being under the direct control of His Majesty's Government, Indians settled in or migrating to those territories ought in every respect to be treated

(Continued in Column 4.)

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS AND OBDURACY OF CHAIRMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 29.

About 60 Trustees of the Aligarh College assembled at the private residence of the Hon. Nawab Khan Bahadur Muzammil Ullah Khan, Vice-President, Board of the Trustees, on 27th when he commenced the proceedings by taking the chair himself Objection was taken to this on the grounds that, since the meeting was not of the character of meetings provided for in the rules of the Trustees and therefore irregular, the Vice-President was not entitled to assume the chair without election by the present. He thereupon vacated the chair but after some noisy and confused discussion again took the chair. This opening feature was characteristic of the whole proceedings of the meeting except for occasional spells of quiet orderliness, the chairman himself creating almost as much confusion as the Trustees by erratic rulings which he sometimes sought to revilse by putting them to vote and then himself coming to the decision before the vote had been completely taken. The proceedings were finally commenced with the reading of the report the honorory, Secretary the accuracy of which was several times challenged. The chairman promised that opportunity would be provided for the discussion of it after it had been read but was disinclined to do so when he had to be sharply pulled up by several Trustees and reminded of his undertaking in the course of Secretary's reading of the report which dwelt on Mahatma Ghandhi and Ali Brothers in contravention of the terms of the 9 Trustees' own letter calling upon the students to take certain action in the event the Trustees did not reject the Government aid and dispense with affiliation to Government controlled Universities.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S PROTEST.

Mr. Mahomed Ali protested against the grossly incorrect translation of that letter in the Secretary's report and pointed out to the original letter which he had himself framed. It has clearly stated they were also colling upon the adult students, parents of other students and the staff to take certain action if the Trustees failed to adopt the course the signatories of the letter had recommended.

He therefore insisted on the original letter and not the garbled version of it being read which, after some opposition, was done. Principal Ziauddin was called upon to supplement the Secretary's report and he said the Secretarys' report largely incorporated his own views and urged that it was impossible for him or any one else to run the College in the existing circumstances. Several Trustees expressed a desire to ask questions regarding his panicky and grossly misleading letter and telegrams to parents and interviews with them and were promised opportunity.

Dr. Ansari asked the Secretary whether an invitation to the meeting or information thereof had been sent to all the Trustees or only to particular trustees selected by the Secretary, whom he desired to attend To it the latter replied that he had deliberately excluded 9 Trustees, who had requested the Board of Trustees to give up Government aid and disaffiliate the College because, he considered their proposal was to raise the College to the ground. This elicited numerous protests and one Trustee pointed out he was not among the 9 signatories, nor had he declared hitherto in favour of Non-Cooperation, thought as he generally worked with the signatories he too had received no invitation though lived in Aligarh and although he was a Syndic of the College and lived in Aligarh and was mostly in town he received no notice of the numerous meetings of the Syndicate held since the receipt of the Nine Trustees' Letter.

CHAIRMAN'S RULINGS.

Amidst much confusion caused by several Trustees speaking at the same time attempting to justify the Secretary's decision the Chairman declared that he considered the Secretary's and Syndicate's decision improper and advised him to invite all, and telegrams had been sent on previous day to those who had been excluded. The Secretary, however, declared that although he had carried out the Vice-President's wish he himself still maintained that his action was proper. Dr. Naziruddin Hasan proposed that a meeting, although informal and consultative, should declare the Secretary's action improper and direct him not to pick and choose which Trustees should be invited and which not invited to any of the meetings of the Trustees, whether regular or informal but invite all as had always been done before.

Hon. Mr. S. Riza Ali pointed out, under the existing Rules the signatories were fully entitled to invitation and participation in the meeting but since some signatories had already come and telegrams had been sent to all the doctrine off *factum valet* applied. But Maulana Mohamed Ali pointed out that telegrams sent only on the previous day were clearly an insufficient notice to some signatories, who like his brother and others were at Bombay or other distant places and could not reach Aligarh in time, even if the telegrams could have reached them, which he doubted.

INACCURACIES IN THE REPORT.

Dr. Naziruddin's proposal was, however ruled out of order by the Chairman without any reason being assigned. Maulana Mohamed Ali, who was being constantly interrupted, after having with great difficulty obtained the fulfilment of the Chairman's undertaking to give opportunity for discussion of the Report, pointed out the inaccuracies and misstatements of facts in the Secretary' Report, particularly emphasising, that the summary of the Principal's interview with Mahatma Gandhi was grossly inaccurate an misleading because it ignored that Khilafat was religious question, that the Principal had never requested him or his brother not to preach Non-Cooperation to students, that he and staff and Trustees all had been invited by the students more than once to attend the Union Club meeting to be addressed by them and Mahatmaji that the signatories had already clearly stated that they were calling upon the adult students to cease cooperation and based this decision on the tenet of Islam, which made every sane adult morally responsible for his actions, irrespective of parent's wishes and teachers' orders.

He also protested against misstatements and reports published in the press, that he ordered the students not to leave the College unless carried away bodily, on the contrary he had declared in the meeting in the Mosque in the presence of the Vice-President and in accordance with his own wishes that Non-Cooperation movement was essentially peaceful and non-violent, and that he would advise the students to leave College peacefully, though under protest if it was declared that force was intended to be used in ejecting them or if majority of Trustees in a regular meeting decided that students should be turned out of the College, but that in all other cases he would recommend students to remain in the College, and transform it into a completely Independent Muslim University of which they had dreamed dreams for half a century. He emphatically protested against the statement, that the College authorities had been damned by means of circulation of false rumours and drew attention to false and misleading news damped upon parents and guardians by the Principal through letters, telegrams and Press messages in order to discredit the movement and by creating alarm and even panic induce the parents to withdraw their children from the college. He pointed out now fathers and some mothers also had rushed to the College frantically expecting to find their sons in danger of death or being wounded or at least arrested by the Police or Military and how mothers and sisters were reported to have fainted away on the receipt of Dr. Ziauddin's messages which were calculated to produce such results. He declared that while the aim of Non-Cooperation primarily was to induce people to cease cooperation, they had not forgotten their duty of providing instructions for students ceasing cooperation at their suggestion in spite of the obvious and tremendous difficulties created at every turn by their opponents. On the other hand the College Authorities, who showed such great concern for secular education, were compelling students in every way, legitimate and otherwise, to leave the College, preferring to let them waste their time at home rather than take advantage of education about to be provided by a completely independent Moslem University. Clearly the College authorities wanted cooperation with an anti-Islamic Government rather than education for students and without any power given to them under the rules of Trustees, were closing the College and Hostels even though they had received in advance all charges for teaching boarding and lodging.

STORY OF A REVOLVER.

Maulana Mohamed Ali then related the story of a father, which the Principal had himself confirmed, who drew out a revolver and threatened to shoot the Non-Cooperation son and other four Non-Cooperators at random, and then use last cartridge for putting out his own life, all because the son and friends ceased to cooperate with the enemies of Allah, Islam and Mussalmans, in obedience to the clear and repeated commandments of the Holy Quran. He repeated what a student had told him on oath with regard to the Principal's telling the student's mother in the latter's presence, "Why have you, a woman, come here at the time of such danger when I have sent my own family away to safer place?", or words to that effect. He also related what another student had told him on oath about another professor, who distinctly threatened that if he did not leave the College, his father, a public servant, would be harassed, and asked if such people had any right to complain in —and that too falsely—that non-cooperators like Mahatma Gandhi had sought to discredit them by giving currency to baseless rumours of police being called to use force or Government contemplating internment or externment of leaders.

A "WICKED LIE."

Finally he characterised as inexpressibly mean and wicked the lie sent to the Press that he had said he would dig foundation of Governments like Hyderabad, Rampur, Baroda. The Chairman was himself present when all he said in the Mosque in the College was, Mussalmans could not accept orders of the British Government directly opposed to the commandments of Allah and that this applied not only to a Christian Government like British, but to all Governments whether non-Moslem and Indian like Baroda Government or even Moslem like Hyderabad Government or his own Ruler's Government at Rampur and was equally true of the Khalifat Government, for when the Quran ordered Mussalmans to obey Allah, his Prophet and ex-commanders of the Faithful, it clearly laid down at the same time that if the latter and their followers disagreed in any matter it was to be referred to Allah for decision, and not only Khalifat orders could override Allah's commandments and his Prophet's traditions. Since this misstatement was not incorporated in the Secretary's report, it could not be referred to in the discussion of the report. It was not clear whether the College authorities did or did not disclaim responsibility for its publication in the Press

After this, the Chairman hurriedly called upon Sahebzada Sultan Ahmadkhan to move his resolution and refused numerous Trustees the request to be allowed to ask important questions with regard to the Secretary's and Principal's actions and statements, answers to which were needed in order to throw light on several matters still very obscure and to enable Trustees to form a correct judgment on questions to be referred to them for decision.

POINTS OF ORDER NOT HEARD.

Mr. Khwaja rose on a point of order, but the Chairman at first would not hear him and the Trustees hostile to Non-Cooperations should obey the Chair; others insisted the Chairman was bound to hear a member rising on a point of order. After much confusion it was brought to the notice of the Chairman he had himself distinctly promised to give an opportunity that was being sought, but he refused to honour his pledged word and asked Sahebzada Sultan Ahmed Khan to proceed with his resolution only. The questions that could be put referred to Mahatma Gandhi's request to address the Trustees in that meeting before they took any decision and several trustees' request that Maulana Abu Kalam Azad and Abdul Majid Qadri be requested to explain the Islamic doctrine of Non-Cooperation before the decision was taken with regard to such a grave religious issue. The replies were that these requests could not be complied with and only trustees could attend or speak. Maulana Mohamed Ali asked that the resolution of uninvited trustees, who had only just come, should be taken first; but the Chairman said the Sahebzada's resolution had come in earlier and would have precedence. In course of the debate on that resolution, several trustees including those hostile to Non-Cooperation like Nawab Qayyum suggested to the Chairman, the advisability of allowing the signatories of the letter urging rejection of Government aid and disaffiliation to explain their views before the resolution refusing compliance with their request be discussed, but the Chairman was obdurate and refused to follow that course.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

"Ek Bharatiya Hridaya" had the following interview with Mr. C. F. Andrews recently:—

Q.—What are your views about the way in which the voluntary repatriation scheme is being carried out by the South African Government?

A.—I have been utterly disappointed by the news which has reached me by cablegram and by letter. It appears that Mr. Wynne-Cole has gone far beyond the bound of distributing information to the depressed class of Indian labourers who may not know the Government's offer of a free passage. He went so far as to suggest a boycott of Indian traders by Europeans in order to drive them out of the country. He spoke in very ominous words about the determination of the South African Government to carry through the repatriation policy without surrender. All this implies pressure and makes the term "voluntary" when applied to such a scheme, quite absurd and unmeaning. I greatly regret that I did not see at the time the political advantage which would be taken of even the slightest concession. I cannot help but think that Sir Benjamin Robertson, if he is reported correctly, has gone far beyond the limits of his mission. He seems from the report to have urged Indians generally to repatriate themselves. He does not seem to have confined his remarks to the submerged class only. But possibly the report of his words may have done him an injustice.

Indians in New Zealand.

Q.—Can you tell us anything of the recent Indian troubles in New Zealand?

A.—I spent some time in New Zealand on my Fiji journies and met prominent Indians taere. At that time, between 1915 and 1918, there was absolutely no trouble in New Zealand whatever. Those Indians whom I met were remarkably contented and happy. They were treated by the law on an equality with Europeans, and their children went to the State schools side by side with European children. They had the franchise and some whom I met were actually admitted to the European labour unions. I found in Fiji Sikhs and others who were studying elementary English, in order to pass the very simple language test which was the only test for admission into New Zealand in the case of a British Indian subject. But since the war has ended, I have had continual letters and reports about the change of attitude Evidently an anti-Asiatic agitation has begun, and in some places it has been carried on with virulence. The cry has been raised that New Zealand will be flooded with Indian ex-indentured labourers. The immorality of the "coolie lines" in Fiji has been glaringly depicted. The facts of this immorality in the past cannot be denied; but it is quite untrue to say that indentured Indians themselves are to blame for these facts. New Zealand herself has had cheap sugar all through the war and since the war almost entirely through Indian labour. Hardly a voice has been raised in New Zealand against the employment of such labour. New Zealand has become the headquarters of the new branch of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company called the Maoriland and Fiji Sugar Company. Thus New Zealand has shared in the profits. It cannot turn round and repudiate the consequences of its own actions. I greatly fear that, owing to the new agitation, anti-Asiatic legislation will be framed. It is most painful to me to read that in the recent Fiji disturbances New Zealand troops were despatched with haste to intimate the Indian labourers.

Recumption of Emigration to Fiji.

Q.—What do you think about the statement of the Fiji deputation published in the Fiji papers that the Government ol India have given them a written document promising the resumption of emigration if the official commission to Fiji approved it?

A.—I regard this, if it is true, as a direct breach of the pledge given by the Indian Government that this question would be left to the Indian people themselves to settle. Mr. Marjoribanks is described in the Fiji papers as the chairman chosen for this new deputation. I spent a good deal of time going over the same ground as that covered by Mr. Marjoribanks' report. It was an able report, but it showed very little consideration for the labourers' point of view and very little knowledge of the exact hardships from which the labourers were suffering. There was every indication that the author had not come into close and intimate contact with the labourers themselves, but had taken for the most part his facts from official records only. Mr. Marjoribanks knows the Tamil country, but I doubt if he has had much experience of the United Provinces. As the Fiji Indian labourers are mainly Hindustanis, it is very unlikely that he will be able to get into close touch with them. They are also certain to shun him, because of his official capacity. For all these reasons, he does not seem, as a chairman, to be likely to represent the Indian people. He is much more likely to represent the Government point of view. We do not know who are likely to accompany him, but if the Indians on the commission adopt the attitude which Lala Chimmanlal obviously adopted on the previous commission, that is to say, if they merely echo the chairman, then the new commission will in no way represent the very deep feeling of the Indian *people*. If the Government of India has really given a written pledge to the Fiji planters, that if the Commission report is favouralbe recruiting will be re-started, I feel that a grave wrong has been done and that this written statement must be recalled as quickly as possible.

And—British Guiana.

Q.—What do you think about the resumption of emigration to British Guiana?

A.—I do not think that the resumption of recruited labour is advisable anywhere under any circumstances at present where the distance from India prohibits an easy passage to and fro. I am afraid, even in British Guiana, which has a much better record than Fiji, the real desire below the surface is merely the exploitation of cheap Indian labour, not the single intention to find colonists and settlers for an unoccupied country. What appears to me to reveal the true facts, is the mortality rate owing to the malarial fever. British Guiana appears to be one of the worst places in the world for malaria; and the Indian population has not been albe to escape this deadly disease. I see from a leading article in the "Statesman" of 17th June, 1920, that out of 72,000 persons employed on the sugar estates from 12,000 to 25,000 have to be treated in hospital every year, in addition to those who are too ill to work, but not sufficiently ill to go to the hospital. In the more remote villages, the conditions are worse; out of 96 deaths in a village in a year 30 have been due to malaria. The Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine calls attention to these figures.

How to Solve E. African Problem.

Q.—What steps do you suggest for the solution of the problems of East African Indians?

A.—This is the most difficult question of all; because the position of the Government of East Africa is not yet finally settled, even though Lord Milner has made his declaration. We must not forget that Lord Curzon made a declaration concerning Egypt only nine months ago, which has now been entirely reversed. He stated that on no consideration would independence be given. Lord Milner now states that independence shall be given, thus entirely reversing Lord Curzon's declaration. Up to the present the Indian Government has been absolutely firm in its demand for equal Indian status, but no declaration has been made by the Indian Government since Lord Milner's pronouncement which clearly indicates what final action they are ready to take. With regard to Indians in East Africa, there will almost certainly be a refusal to sit on councils in an inferior position, but this will not rectify the injustice with regard to land purchase and race segregation. I am still daily thinking out this problem, and I hope it may be possible for me at some future time to make a more definite statement about it,

CALCUTTA LETTER.

BENGALIS HONOUR MCSWINEY.

"GANDHISM SWEEPING CALCUTTA!"

MADRASSA BOYS OUT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 30.

Bengalis held a mass meeting at that great political centre College Square right opposite the University Buildings to honour the late Lord Mayor of Cork in speeches which excelled any condolence expression ever uttered in the City of Palaces before. Mr. Lalit Mohun Ghosal and others took a leading part. There were undoubted expressions of approval of the valour shown by the great departed who gave up his life for the sake of his country as Nelson did for England. I need only confess that Bengalis never felt so much interest in Ireland before, and there is s rious talk of a Hartal in Calcutta in honour of McSwiney. There was immense sensation as the meeting convened with very little notice, and the vast concourse shows everybody which way the wind is blowing in Bengal.

"Gandhism Sweeping Calcutta."

This morning some vernacular daily papers of this city quote the celebrated old saying in the days the great religious preacher Sri Chaitanya of Nuddea who preached the love of God in such a manner that the people said "Nuddea dooboo, Santipore ba bheshe jai!" (Nuddea is almost sinking with the love of Hori, and Santipore may go down the stream too)" They state that Aligarh has sunk in Gandhism, and Calcutta is being swept away, as the students of the Calcutta Madrassa, the "Aligarh of Calcutta," refused to attend classes as non-cooperators in honour of the imprisoned Editor of the "Zemindar." Whether eminently successful or not in Lahore, Amritsar and Aligarh, the "apprehension" is entertained here in Calcutta that even if Gandhi Maharaj does not come to this city many colleges will be affected in the very near future. The deserters assembled in a mighty meeting and passed the resolution at Wellington Square boycotting the great institution which has been responsible for the past quarter of a century for Mahomedan education in Bengal, and the perfect non-challance with which boys see old institutions crumbling into dust nowadays speaks of entire change of the spirit of Bengal's dream as in the dream of Aligarh. Many of the Calcutta colleges *qui vive* to-day, and the more moderate journals this morning exhort the parents to control their sons who "gained nothing during the Swadeshi agitation but deportation and imprisonment." The "Bangalee" (a Bengali edition of the Bengalee) says "why should Mr. Gandhi commence with the youngsters?" Mr. B. C. Chatterji in a signed article in the "Servant" this morning raises the question whether Mr. Gandhi or Mr. Arabindo Ghose should lead India? He gives his verdict in favour of Shri Araviudo and not Mahatma Gandi. But if I may give expression to my honest conviction Bengalis love an old man who has the hardihood to roam about fearless of Government and the police, and not a meditator who cannot leave Chandernagore or Pondichery for police activity, and the reception given to the Mahatma during the Congress week in September showed that the castle (Calcutta) though standing on a solid rock of experience is not quite beyond the range of the cannon on the ramparts of Gandhi-ism. The "Noakhali Propaganda Association" has just been formed to carry on non-cooperation in East Bengal and matters cut very deep indeed, as mass meetings are being held throughout the tracts that still bear the traces of the misdeed of Sir Bampfylde Fuller who "ruled" East Bengal's with an iron hand and was as much responsible for Bengal's discontent as Sir Michael is for the Punjab's feeling.

Another Mass meeting came off at College Square to denounce the appointment of Mr. Syed Ali Imam on the League of Nation.

Another meeting protested against the sentence on Mr. Zafar Ali and passed the resolution standing that "Citizens of Calcutta should follow the example of McSwinney as this frees one from bondage." The meeting expressed great sorrow at his death. It it stated another bigger meeting will be held. The Indian National League holds a meeting at once at Beadon Square to consider other affairs too. The weather in Calcutta is delightful with the oncoming winter and the sunny parks are the rendezvous of the politicians almost every afternoon.

THE MENDICANCY BILL.

The authorities have gathered all the evidence about this Bill and the suggestion is that a Physician-Pshychologist should be appointed on a heavy salary to take charge of Mendicancy Department under the Corporation. Religious mendicants are still a subject of controversy The witnesses gave the evidence that generally nosevere steps should be taken still workhouses and institutions are started, and as the bulk of the Hindus of Calcutta consider giving alms on Sundays to even the very robust and vociferons fellows as a religious custom, the able-bodied villains may be let alone for the time being.

A FRESH STRIKE.

Strike has taken place at the workshop and dockyard of the B. I. S. N. Co. It has in progress during past 6 days, unpublished in any paper in Calcutta.

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WHITE TERROR IN IRELAND.

DEMAND FOR IMPERIAL ENQUIRY.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST DUBLIN CASTLE.

Mr. Robert Lynd, the Dublin Correspondent of the "Daily News," writing on Oct. 3 on the extraordinary situation in Ireland created by Black-and-Tan terrorism Said:—

Ireland is at present a country of fugitives of potential fugitives. It is a country in which hundreds of men dare not sleep in their own homes, some through fear of arrest, some through fear of being murdered by servant of Dublin Castle.

In the North long processions of women and children have been driven out of their homes by fire and the eats on the part of Sir Edward Carson's mob--a spectacle of flight and fear hitherto without parallel in any modern country save in times of atrocious war. Englishmen do not yet, I am afraid, realise the full wickedness of the Carsonite war on women and children. They do not realise that the Carsonite outbreaks in Derry. Lisburn, and Belfast have produced an infinitely greater mass of desolation and destructfin in a few weeks than fours years of revolution have accomplished in the rest of the country. Ulster's death-toll must now be equal to that of all the rest of Ireland. Her destruction of property, apart from empty police barracks, is incomparably greater. And all this ruin has been organised or connived at by men who hide their crimes in the folds of the Union Jack.

"Belfast," said an English officer, "is an extraordinary city. On the one side, the mob goes out fighting under Union Jack. On the other side, half the men in the front ranks are wearing the Mons ribbon." For the ex-soldier has as little mercy to expect from Carsonism as have women and children. Had the South of Ireland adopted such methods, the whole world would have rung with the story of its infamy.

PLIGHT OF GALWAY.

As for the terrorism that has been carried out in other ports of the country, not by the Carsonite mob, but by what may by called the Government mob, we may judge of it by what has happened in Galway, where the bombing of a shop or a house has become almost part of the evening's entertainment for the Black and Tans.

Leading citizens have sent away their wives and children to places of safety. The city is plunged in darkness after nine o'clock curfew, when even lighted front windows are forbidden. There is no sound to be heard but that of the uniformed raiders going about their work shooting in the dark if the fancy takes them, adopting every device of terrorism known to pirates in penny dreadfuls.

"This," said a Galway professional man to me, 'has already produced one striking result. Everybody—Unionist and Redmondite, as well as Sinn Feiner—is now sighting for the return of the mild regime of the Irish Republic."

The Black and Tan terrorism in Galway is explained in semi-official circles as "reprisals" for the murder of a policeman. Even the military court of inquiry, however, which investigated the manner in which the policeman in question had met his death refused to bring in a verdict of murder. The story of his death is this. He was a Black and Tan new to the town, who went down in mufti to meet the midnight train and buy the Dublin evening paper, as is the custom in Galway. Some people say that a rush was made for the papers in the station, as the St. Leger had been run that afternoon, and that the Black and Tan, being an Englishman and a stranger to the city, with his head full of tales of Sinn Fein assassins, believed that an attack was designed on him, and drew a revolver and fired. He shot one man, and was about to shoot another when a Volunteer polic man drew a revolver and shot him.

OFFICIAL PLOT ALLEGED.

A British official, had stepped off the train, came forward and volunteered the opinion that the policeman was the aggresser Afterwards, however, when it became known that the man was a policeman, he denied having made such a statement. At all events, it seems to be the fact that no one at the time knew that the policeman "was" a policeman, that there was no attempt to assassinate him, and that he was shot only after beginning to shoot wildly on other people.

One man who was on the platform at the time declared to me that he did not see the crowd making any rush. He told me that there were two local explanations of this shooting. One was that the policeman in mufti had begun firing in a sudden panic. The other explanation is more sinister, and suggests that Dublin Castle desired deliberately to forment trouble in Galway. A few weeks before the trouble 80 policemen in the R. I. C. had met and passed a resolution to the effect that they should be either disbanded or disarmed. They were asked to take no further steps in the matter for a month. Before the month was up the row had broken out at the railway station, and the city was handed over to Black-and-Tanism.

Sinn Fein suggests, not that the dead man took part in the plot but that some one in authority did plot to bring about trouble between the police and the people. Certainly, the Irish police who are opposed to terrorism are mercilessly treated by the Black-and-Tan servants of Dublin Castle. One of them refused to take part in tho sack of Tuam and resigned as a protest. He was followed to his home, taken out and stripped, and flogged without mercy.

GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION.

Nothing has damned the Government more completely in the eyes of the Irish people than its refusal to allow inquests to be held on Irishmen shot by the police. In Galway a public inquiry into the murder of a shop-assistant named Quirke was dispersed by police and soldiers. In Dublin inquests were always held till the murder of Mr. Lynch the other night in the Exchange Hotel.

Another man called Lynch had already been murdered in mistake for the second victim in the village of Hospital. The military dare not face the publicity of an inquest into the Exchange Hotel tragedy, and had a secret inquiry which found that Lynch had been shot while resisting arrest with arms. Now two intimate friends of mine, who were also friends of Lynch and who went with him, to the theatre on the night on which he was murdered, assure me that he did not possess arms, and would not have known how to use a revolver. The conviction that he was murdered is universal. If there was evidence that he resisted arrest, what reason was there for prohibiting an inquest for the first time in Dublin?

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

At the same time, no man in Ireland now feels that he is safe from the red hand of Dublin Castle. The other night a Unionist solicitor was lying in his bed in a Dublin hotel, when six armed men in uniform entered the room. One of them turned a flashlight on to his face, stared at him for a few seconds, and said: "No, that's not the man," whereupon, without another word, they all filed out of the room again.

Not even during the horrors of 1798 were men sought out to be murdered in their beds in the heart of an Irish city.

Murders are known in Dublin Castle as reprisals. The Liberal and Labour Parties should insist on the appointment of an impartial committee of inquiry This would reveal, I believe, the existence of such a body of men as has not stainad English political life for three hundred years.

These are serious charges to make; but they are charges which are common talk in Ireland, and the Government's silence on the horrors of Balbriggan and its suppression of Coroners' inquests have convinced most people that they are true.

INDIAN AUTONOMY.

A LACK OF APPRECIATION.

Referring to the comment by "The Times" on the report of the Army in India Committee ane the apologia which it has elicited from the India Office professor A. B. keith of the Edniburgh University points out that it illustrates the curious lack of appreciation prevalent in the United Kingdom on the fundamental facts of the position of India. The committee, the India Office, and Parliament are alike plainly under the impression that the development of responsible government in India will be a leisurely process, conduct at the rate of speed which seems good to them. They ignore the fact that nothing save the abstention of Indian politicians from the use of the powers now put in their hands can prevent the growth of Indian autonomy with a swiftness wholly beyond their anticipation. Two cosideration alone are suffieient to show that forecasts made in 1917 are wholly out of date. India has been accorded a place in the League of Nations, which is justifiable only on the assumption that almost immediately she will be a completely autonomous part of the Empire on the same plane as the Dominions, and Egypt has been assured of practically complete independence in internal affairs. Any attempt to hold India long in a position of virtual dependence is bound to fail, and it is a fundamental defect of the report of the Army Committee that this fact has never been clearly appreciated by them. Every consideration of prudent statesmanship demands that before any final decisions are taken on the recommendations of the report the matter should be brought before the new Legislature of India. To confront that body with a "fait accompli" would merely play into the hands of the faction in India which denies the sincerity of the British Government's reform policy.

Further evidence of inability to appreciate the new situation is afforded by the failure of the India Office to make explicit to candidates for the India Civil Service the effect on their career of the political changes which are inevitable, though these must totally alter the conditions hitherto prevailing. Moreover, in justice both to the finances of India and to Civil servants steps should now be taken to draw up definite scales of pension payable to men who may find it necessary to retire from the service as political changes render their positions in effect untenable. The extension of responsible government must mean in India, as in the Dominions, the reduction to the minimun of the employment of men from overseas, and the events of 1906-7 in South Africa should be a satisfactory proof of the dangers of taking shortsighted views in these matters.

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"PUSSYFOOT ON THE RATE."

TRADE OBJECTION TO SCHOOL LESSONS.

Strong exception, "The Times" understands, is being taken by the licensed trade to a syllabus of lessons, issued by the Board of Education for use in schools, on the hygiene of food and drink. It is contended that in regard to alcoholic beverages the syllabus assumes as proven numerous sociological, economic, and physiological assertions which are still in the melting pot of controversy, and that its use by teachers must be regarded as an attempt to put "Pussyfoot on the rates."

A "temperance" syllabus was first issued by the Board of Education in 1909, and this was reprinted without substantial alteration in 1916. Sir George Newman, in a prefatory note to the present production says that, in view of the advance in the knowledge of the subject since 1916, it is considered that the time is opportune for a complete revision, relating the syllabus generally to the hygiene of food and drink, including alcohol. "The Board," Sia George Newman adds, "have not hitherto recommended that 'temperance' should be regarded as a separate and distinct subject of the curriculum, but that it should from a part of the general instruction given to children from time to time on the art of healthful living. The Board, however, consider that in view of the more important and comprehensive character of this syllabus, local education authorities should take such steps as are practicable to give it an appropriate place in the curriculum of the schools for which they are responsible, whether the instruction is given by members of the ordinary school staff or by specially appointed teachers of hygiene." It is stated later that the syllabus has been framed as a "model" for the guidance of teachers, and the Board are of opinion that, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, special care should be taken to follow the lines of the syllabus. The statement of facts now made has been prepared after much consideration, and is accepted by leading physiologists.

The complaint of the trade is that the "leading physiologists" are of one school only. No exception is taken to the first section of the syllabus, which deals with the use of food and drink, but a second section devoted exclusively to alcohol is challenged. Among statements which arouse opposition are the following:—

For practical everyday purposes, alcoholic beverages cannot be regarded as a source of nourishment.

Alcoholic beverages do not, as a rule, quench thirst as water and tea do.

A person who habitually drinks alcoholic beverages is more likely to contract illness than one who does not.

In the financial year 1919-20 it was estimated that the total expenditure on intoxicating liquor in the United Kingdom was £410,000,000.

LATE MR. MCSWINEY.

DELHI CITIZENS' SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

At a largely attended public meeting held here last night, Rai Sahib Piareylal, a pleader, presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) Expressing sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for freedom and their present calamity in the death of Mr. McSwiney; (2) supporting the programme of Non-Cooperation; (3) urging the local Municipality and other public bodies not to present any address to the Duke of Connaught on his coming visit to Delhi; (4) condemning the action of the Trustees of the Aligarh College; and (5) sympathising with the present Khilafat sufferers, viz., Zafar Ali Khan, Zafar-ul-Mulk, Ram Narain Lahira and others. The President announced his intention of resigning his title shortly.

BENAGL NOMINATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Governor of Bengal has appointed the 15th of November as the date by which the nomination papers of candidates for election by the constituencies of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly in Bengal and the Council of State in Bengal shall reach the returning officers in modification of the previous notice fixing November 1st as the date for submission of nomination papers.

The appeal preferred by Subba Rao and three others against their conviction on the charge of murder and the sentence of death passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore in connection with the murder of a photographer, named Guruswami Pillay, came up for hearing to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Ailing and Mr. Justice Hughes. The Court-room was packed. Mr. Eardley Norton, who defended the first accused at the Sessions Court, is appearing for him in the High Court also. The case is proceeding.

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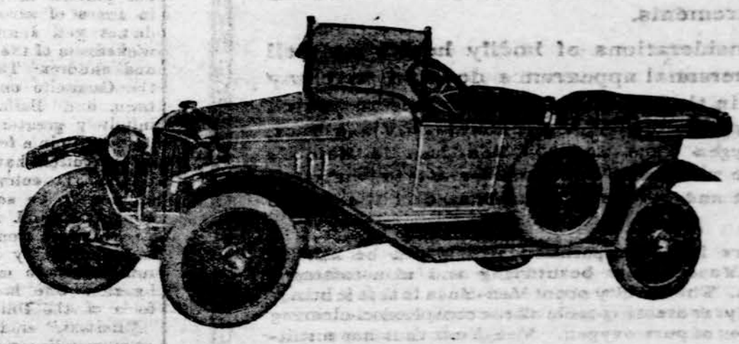

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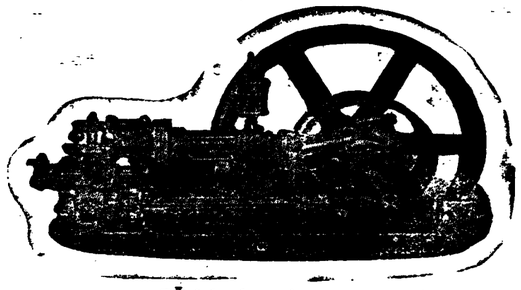

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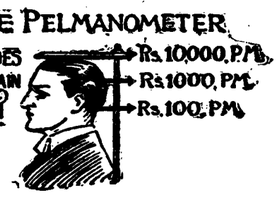

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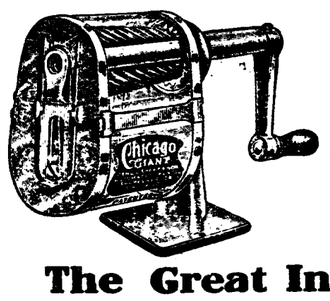

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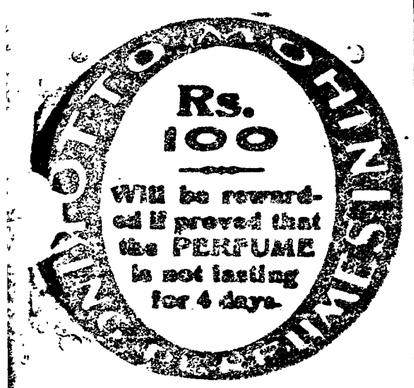

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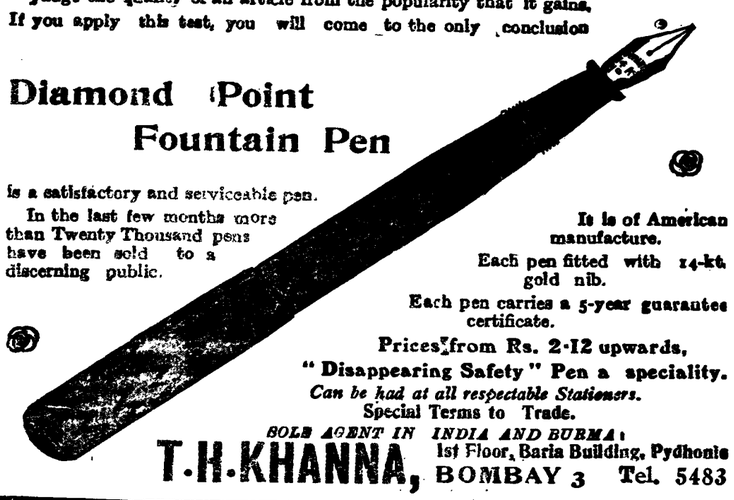

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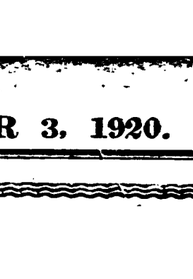

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